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Friday, June 16, 1967
Jyaistha 26, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

(Vol. IV contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, June 16, 1967/Jyaistha 26, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के बाद इस्पात का मूल्य

+

*541 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री राम मूर्ति .
श्री ग्र० कु० गोपालन :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री वीरेन्द्रनाथ :
श्री काशी नाथ पांडे .
श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री आर्य फरनेन्डीज :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री रा० स्व० बिडाची :
श्री राम कृष्ण पुप्त :
श्री उपलाधरन चट्टोपाध्याय :
श्री मणिभाई सं० पटेल :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
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श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :
श्री पाचलारची :
श्री कं० हाल्दर :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस्पात से नियंत्रण हटाये जाने से इस्पात की बनी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) मूल्यों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(ग) क्या देश में इस्पात का उत्पादन अब उस स्थिति पर पहुंच गया है कि नियंत्रण हटाये जाने से खुले बाजार में इस्पात के व्यापार में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी; और

(घ) क्या नियंत्रण हटाये जाने से पहले उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन तथा मांगों के सुझावों का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-685/67]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what results are perceptible at present after the de-control of all sorts of steel from 1st May, 1967?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Actually the categories in short supply will take about 3 to 4 months to stabilise, because production in those categories is likely to rise now and the position would be easier.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know for how long Government intends to study the working of decontrol and whether any other committee will be established for that purpose?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no idea of establishing any other committee, but we would like to see the market conditions for at least a few months and then we would come to a conclusion.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the statement Government has tried to explain away the whole thing by saying,

> "It is not correct, however, to say that the price increases have occurred as a result of decontrol."

But we find from the statement that the prices of all categories of steel have gone up. They have said that some items are in short supply and so there is some justification for prices going up. But what is the justification for the prices of all the items going up? May I know whether Government will seriously consider, in case this trend persists, going back on the present decision of decontrol?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We have said it because no increase in price was given to the steel industry since 1st March, 1964. Whether decontrol would have come or control would have remained, some price increase was due. That is why we said, there is no connection between the price increase and decontrol.

श्री मधु लिमये : स्टील के दामों में कुछ इजाफा अनिवार्य था चूंकि आबकारी वगैरह बढ़ गई थी । लेकिन इन्होंने जो तालिका दी है उस में कुछ चीजों के दाम तो बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े हैं जैसे गैलवेनाइज्ड कौरोंगेटिड शीट्स 29 प्रतिशत, उसी तरह से व्हील एंड टायर्ज, फोल्ड डिजाइन 20 प्रतिशत, कोल्ड रोल्ड शीट्स बारह प्रतिशत, एक्समज फोल्ड डिजाइन 21 प्रतिशत । क्या मंत्री महोदय ब्यौरा देंगे कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ने के कारण मूल्य वृद्धि कितनी समर्थनीय थी और उससे ज्यादा कितनी हुई है ? यदि ज्यादा है तो फिर एक सवाल उठता है अध्यक्ष महोदय अक्सर कहा जाता है, मुक्त व्यापार होना चाहिये, और मुक्त व्यापार होने से दाम गिरेंगे, यहां तो मुक्त व्यापार की इजाजत दी गई है फिर क्या कारण है कि इतने ज्यादा दाम बढ़ गए हैं । मैं पूंजीपतियों से भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर मामला क्या है ? क्या कारण है कि मुक्त व्यापार जब होता है तो दाम गिराने के बजाय उनको बढ़ाते रहते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात का मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करें ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक एक्साइज ड्यूटी और फ्रेट का ताल्लुक है इनकी वजह से दामों में बढ़ोतरी पहले भी की जाती रही है । इस समय जो भावों में बढ़ोतरी की गई है खास तौर से कोरोंगेटिड शीट्स में, व्हीलज में और एक्सेल्ड में उसको मैं बता देता हूं । कोरोगेटिड शीट्स में इजाफे का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि करीब 120 रुपये का फर्क जो जिंक इस्तेमाल होता है और जो इम्पोर्ट होता है उसकी प्राइस में पड़ गया है । करीब तीस रुपये का फर्क डिवैल्यूएशन की वजह से पड़ा है । इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री को कुछ एक्सपोर्ट के लिए सबसिडी भी देने वाले हैं । इन सब को देखते हुए जो इजाफा किया गया है वह बाजार के हालात को देखते हुए मुनासिब मालूम होता है ।

श्री आर० करनेन्दीज : ये जो दाम बढ़े हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विदेशों से जो अलग अलग किस्म का सामान अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान में आयात किया जाता है, उसके भी दामों में यह बढ़ोतरी हुई है और हुई है तो किस परिणाम में हुई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह जो बढ़ोतरी की गई है यह तो हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड

और प्राइवेट सैक्टर का जो इंडिजीनस स्टील है, उस में की गई है ।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : यह कहा गया है कि कुछ ऐसी आइटम्ज हैं जिन का प्रोडक्शन जरूरत के मुताबिक नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन कौन सी कैटेगरीज हैं और उन के प्रोडक्शन को बढाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी . जिन कैटेगरीज को अभी शार्टेज है उन में खास तौर से फ्लैट प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, कोरोगेटिड शीट्स हैं, प्लेट्स आदि हैं । कोरागेटिड शीटस के प्रोडक्शन में इजाफा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । इसके लिए जिंक के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं । यह आशा की जाती है कि दो तीन महीने में इन चीजों का प्रोडक्शन पहले से बढ़ेगा । लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि पूरी तरह से जो डिमांड है उसको हम मीट कर लेंगे ।

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल . मेरे दो सवाल है । एक तो यह है

"(1) What effect the Government has recorded in the internal market after de-control of steel;

दूसरा यह है :

(2) how many kinds of steel are still imported from abroad and what steps the Government is taking to produce them in this country."

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक बाजार में अवेलेबिलिटी का सवाल है जो फ्लैट प्रोडक्ट्स हैं तथा इस तरह की दूसरी आइटम्ज हैं उनकी कमी अभी भी महसूस की जा रही है । जहां तक आयात का सवाल है, टूल्स एलाय, फ्लेटस एंड शीट्स, फ्लैट प्रोडक्ट्स इम्पोर्ट की जाती हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह समझा जाए कि स्टील के दामों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उससे सरकार संतुष्ट है और दामों को कम करने के लिये कोई भी कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी . जहां तक बढ़ोतरी का सवाल है अन्य चीजों की कीमतों में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है उसकी तुलना में जे० पी० सी० ने जो प्राइसिस को इनक्रीज किया है वह संतोषजनक प्रतीत होता है । यह खयाल है कि जो बढ़ोतरी की गई है उसकी वजह से अब कम से कम एक साल तक और कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं होगी । इसका खयाल रखा जाएगा और बढ़ोतरी न हो, इसकी कोशिश की जाएगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय कोई गारंटी दे सकते हैं ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी साल भर नहीं होगी, ऐसा खयाल है ।

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down. Ministers should wait for the name to be called. They should not simply answer to whoever puts a question.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : खास तौर से कोरोगेटिड शीट्स के मूल्यों में तथा एक्सेल्ड, मोल्ड डिजाइन के मूल्यों में वृद्धि बहुत ज्यादा हुई है । इनके अलावा और भी चीजें इस लिस्ट में दी गई हैं । डिकंट्रोल के पहले भी इनकी ब्लैक मार्किट प्राइस बहुत ज्यादा थी, क्या यह बात ठीक है ? अगर ठीक है तो उस वक्त क्या प्राइस थी और उसके मुकाबले में अब प्राइस कुछ बढ़ी है, कम हुई है या उतनी ही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ब्लैक मार्किट प्राइस का तो ठीक से अंदाजा नहीं है । लेकिन यह कहा जाता है कि कोरोगेटिड शीट्स जाकर

में दो हजार से लेकर पच्चीस सौ रुपये टन के भाव से मिलती थीं।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अब क्या भाव है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ठीक पता नहीं है। ब्लैक मार्किट का तो अब सवाल नहीं है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आज का भाव सफेद में बता दीजिये।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इसका भाव पंद्रह सौ टन के लगभग फिक्स है। लेकिन बाजार में शायद 1700—1800 के आसपास बिकती है।

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Sir, before I put my supplementary I would like to know whether my impression about a reply given by the Minister is correct. My question is based on that. Did the Minister say that there is no connection between price increase and de-control?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I did say, Sir, that as far as price increase is concerned even without de-control it was due.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Thereby he means that there is no connection between price increase and de-control. De-control came into effect on 1st May and price increase was announced on 2nd May after obtaining the approval of all ministries including the Steel Ministry of which the hon. Minister is in charge. If that is so, would it be a correct statement to make that there is no connection between price increase and de-control? May I also now whether Government have received representations from processing industries like re-rolling industry and engineering industry to the effect that this increase in price is high in the sluggish market, which the Government themselves have accepted, and that this is going to act further adversely?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The position is there is no connection between the two. The increase in price was inevitable and it was inherent in the situation since 1964 when the prices were revised. Secondly, the prices for re-rollers and billets have been increased. Along with this increase, de-control has also been effected. Regarding the increase in the price of billets, to which the hon. Member has referred, it is a fact that the increase is there. JPC has been advised to examine the matter. It is under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that along with S. Q. No. 542, S.Q. Nos. 545 and 558 may also be taken up.

Corporation for closed Textile Units

*542. **Shri K. Ramani:**
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Government have made proposals to establish a corporation to run the closed textile units taken over by Government;

(b) if so, the names of such State Governments and the main features of the proposals;

(c) whether Government have considered the proposals; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of Maharashtra in their Fourth Plan proposals proposed the setting up of a Textile Corporation for taking over the closed mills which are capable of being salvaged. They proposed an outlay of Rs. 5 crores for investment in the share capital of the proposed Corporation.

(c) and (d). Government are, themselves, proposing to set up a Textile Corporation to take over such textile mills.

Assistance to Textile Units

*545. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give more concessions to marginal and weak textile units in addition to the increase in price of controlled varieties of cloth announced recently, and

(b) if so the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b) No decisions have been taken so far

Production of Textiles

†

*558. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable decline in the production of textile industry in the country in the post devaluation period,

(b) whether a number of textile mills in the country have been closed down during this period and many are facing closure, and

(c) if so, the measures taken to protect the interests of the textile industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). There has been some decline in the production of cloth and yarn since September, 1966, but production in July-December, 1966, compared favourably with that in January-June, 1966. Since January, 1967, the production has appreciably fallen, but this is mainly because of the shortage of cotton necessitating even curtailment of machine activity

After devaluation 15 mills closed down Taking into account 8 mills closed prior to devaluation, as at end of May 1967, 23 mills continued to remain closed. In the same period, further 25 mills were closed only for limited periods but have reopened since.

With a view to increasing production in cotton textile mills, (i) increased imports of cotton have been arranged, (ii) the compulsory extra closure of mills which was for one day a week till the middle of April, 1967, has now been reduced to one day in a fortnight, and (iii) financial assistance by way of direct loans, or guarantees for loans from financial institutions has been extended to cotton textile mills in a few cases either wholly by the Central Government or jointly with the State Governments concerned

Shri K. Ramani. In view of the statement made by the hon Minister I would like to know whether the textile units which are to be taken over by the Government under the control of the Textile Corporation to be set up will be treated as nationalised property, that is to say, property of the Government as in other undertakings in the public sector.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would request the hon Member to be a little patient. We shall come before this House with the proposal, and that would be the time to go into it

Shri K. Ramani: May I know the policy or basis on which compensation will be paid by the Textile Corporation for the textile units which are taken over? Will it be the market value or the book value?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is a little too eraly to say all these things. When the Bill comes before the House with proposals all this can be considered.

Shri Umanath: The other day when a similar question was asked it was stated by the hon. Minister that the Government has decided to establish a corporation and that a legislation will be brought before the end of the session. It is on record. Very recently when Government had taken over certain mills, like Narsingji Mills, Sholapur and Akola Salwatram mills, Government have reduced the dearness allowance of the workers by 33-1 3 per cent and reduced the strength of the workers also. When the purpose of taking over of the mills is to maintain production and employment conditions of the workers, they have done just the contrary. Now that some mills are to be taken over by Government by bringing a legislation before the end of the session for establishing the Corporation, I would like to know from the Government whether they would be prepared to assure this House that when this Corporation takes over the mills it will see to it that the entire strength as well as the service conditions of the workers existing prior to the closure will be maintained. Can I have this assurance from the hon. Minister?

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I clarify the position? So far as the legislation is concerned, it is to enable us to take over these mills under certain circumstances. So far as the corporation is concerned, no legislation is necessary. It will be by a proposal which will be discussed here. Regarding the question of workers and others, naturally, we are most anxious to see that the workers get a fair deal and in any Government-owned corporation there should be no apprehension that workers will be in any way at a disadvantage. So far as the assurance is concerned, anything in regard to the Corporation, with your permission, I would like to say only when the matter is being discussed here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, are you satisfied with that reply?

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: The answers to questions Nos. 542 and 545 indicate that the Textile Corporation will take over only the dead mills but not the dying or the suffering mills. May I know whether the Textile Corporation will only work as an undertaker and not as a doctor?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It might also give birth to new mills.

Shri R. Barua: From the answers of the hon. Minister I understand two things are emerging—one is Government's taking over the mills and the other is the Corporation's coming into existence. May I know whether Government will be taking over mills which are sick and not viable or they are going to take over mills by giving necessary compensation and then evolve new patterns?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I said earlier, I would beg of hon. Members to be a little patient. When I bring this proposal before the House, all those details will be given, because the point here is in relation to what kind of mills we shall take over and that will be a technical thing. We will have to define what kind of mills will be taken over. As I said, we shall not be limited only to taking over mills but we may set up new mills ourselves.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: It appears to me that we are trying to drive down the same old beaten up path. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether while making these proposals they have also tried to nail down the causes of the so-called sickness in the industry. Just saying that cotton shortage or something is responsible is not enough. Do they also suggest some practical methods besides just taking over these mills which will improve them? All that we have been hearing noised about is that Government will take them over. Do they expect that Government has a magic wand? Have you nailed down any reasons for their inefficiency and

what do you think will be the remedies other than just taking over by Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member fully knows the difficulties that are being faced by this industry. Cotton shortage is only a temporary phase, but there have been to some extent old mills which have not been renovated from time to time. Then, there has not been ploughing back; there has been mismanagement in many cases; there have not been enough resources in some cases—these are some of the basic problems. They have been gone into; there have been a number of committees on this

Shri M. R. Krishna: When the Government is taking over these mills, will these mills be geared up to produce special varieties of textiles for the foreign market or is it the intention of Government only to take up these mills to produce textiles which have got very keen competition in the local market?

Shri Dinesh Singh: They will be export-oriented as also for internal consumption.

Shri Swell: The Minister is very optimistic when he says that the establishment of the Textile Corporation would not only correct the ills of the textile industry but might also give birth to many more mills. He is also on record in this House as saying that one of the main reasons why the textile mills have fared badly was the shortage of cotton supply to the mills. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the West Asian crisis, the closing of the Suez Canal and the uncertain political conditions in U.A.R. would not affect further the supply of cotton to this country and to the mills.

Shri Dinesh Singh: U.A.R. is only one of the sources from which we purchase cotton. As the hon. Member may have seen in the newspapers today, it appears that U.A.R. is making a provision to continue export and import from India from the port of Suez. Regarding the import of cotton from other countries that passes through Suez Canal, certainly, there will be some delay because of the closure of the Canal. It is a little difficult to estimate, at this stage, because we do not know for how long the Canal will be closed. But if it is closed only for a short time, there will not be much dislocation.

Shri Bedabrata Barua: The imported cotton as it is made available to the textile mills in India is on a rationed basis and there is a big gap in the price that actually rules in the open market which is more favourable to stronger mills. Will the Government consider the question of selling the imported cotton in auctions in the open market and utilise that money for the improvement of the textile mills?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is a suggestion for action which I have to get examined.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister seems to be very optimistic when he says that Suez Canal may not be closed for long. But judging from the statement made by President Nasser, the Suez Canal might be closed for long and might not be reopened for navigation because he insists upon a condition that Israel must vacate the Arab territory which she occupied during the last conflict. That will take a long time. What is the basis for the optimism of the hon. Minister?

Shri S. S. Kothari: Any secret message from President Nasser to Mr. Dinesh Singh?

Shri Dinesh Singh: If it were so, it would be difficult to share with the hon. Member.

I am sorry the hon. Member, Mr. Hem Barua, did not follow me. I said that if the Canal was going to be closed for a short time, there will not be much dislocation.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the basis for that optimism that the Suez Canal is going to be closed for a short time? I say that is not going to be.

Mr. Speaker: It is not optimism; there is a big 'if'.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कपड़े की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए इन्होंने कहा है कि हम तीन इलाज कर रहे हैं—एक तो रूई मगा रहे हैं बाहर से, दूसरी चीज जो जबरन छुट्टी सप्ताह में एक दिन थी उस को पखवाड़े में एक दिन कर दिया और फिर मिलों की वित्तीय सहायता भी कर रहे हैं। पिछली बार जब यह विधेयक लाये थे तो मैंने दो सुझाव दिए थे। एक सुझाव यह था कि यह जबरन छुट्टी हटाकर मशीनों में कोई तब्दीली न करते हुए, रूई की खपत न बढ़ाते हुए कांउट बढ़ाकर दरमियानी अरसे के लिए पैदावार को बढ़ाया जाय तो क्या जाय इस पर विचार किया गया है और दूसरा सुझाव मैंने यह दिया था कि कई बड़ी मिलों के पास बहुत रूई है उस में बिरला मिल भी शामिल है। उस के बारे में मैंने कुछ चिट्ठियां भी लिखी हैं। तो क्या इन के ऊपर छापा मार कर हम इस रूई को अपने कब्जे में ले कर दूसरी मिलों को बांटने के बारे में सरकार ने पिछले छः महीनों में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो पहला सवाल था माननीय सदस्य का अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो उस के संबंध में लोगों से बातें कीं तो उन्होंने कहा कि अलग अलग तरह के कपड़े बनते हैं और सब कपड़ों में उस तरह से धागा मोटा करने से कपड़े के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। अलग अलग वेराइटी का कपड़ा बनता है अलग अलग काम के लिए। . . (व्यवधान) . मैं तो कपड़ा बुनता नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

दूसरी बात—रूई का जहां तक सवाल है उस के लिए माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि कुछ नियम बने हुए हैं। नियम है कि ढाई महीने तक की रूई मिलें अपने पास रख सकती हैं आमतौर से। उस के अलावा कुछ लोग फिक्स्ड डेट डेलिवरी पर खरीदते हैं। आज उन के पास ज्यादा नहीं है लेकिन फिक्स्ड डेट डेलिवरी पर खरीद लेते हैं जिससे कई महीनों की सप्लाई आती रहती है। जहां पर यह पता चलता है कि फलां मिल में रूई ज्यादा है तो उस की जांच की जाती है। पिछले मतबे टेक्सटाइल्स कमिश्नर से मैंने बात की थी इस की खास हिदायत रखनी चाहिए कि किसी खास मिल को जो इजाजत दी है उस से ज्यादा स्टाक उस के पास नहीं होना चाहिए। अब यह भी खबर आ रही है कि खरीद फरोख्त, दूसरे दूसरे नामों से होती है उस की जांच हो रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : छापा नहीं मारा।

Shri S. R. Damani: May I know whether any survey has been made of the marginal and weak units and what is the idea of providing easy finance for their modernisation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Out of approximately 600 textile mills, about 250 or so were established after Independence. They are generally speaking, apart from those which are mismanaged, in a better condition. The older ones are having greater difficulties. As I have said in the body of the statement, the question of giving them finances is being considered and is being looked into by the finance agencies.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में लगभग 600 मिल हैं उस में से सवा पांच सौ मिलों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है और 75 मिल ऐसी हैं जिन का संबंध विदेशों से कई आने का है वह चल रही हैं। सरकार इन्हें अपने हाथ में लेगी फिर भी उसमें नयी मशीन और रूई लगानी पड़ेगी तो क्या सरकार का ऐसा विचार है कि मिल मालिक और उद्योग-

पतियों को यह सारी सहायता दे और उन की हालत ठीक हो सके और क्या उद्योग-पतियो से उन्हो ने उन के विचार लिए हैं कि उन का क्या मत है इस सम्बन्ध में ?

श्री विनेश सिंह जी हा । उन से कुछ बातें हुई हैं । मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय बम्बई फिर जाऊगा । उन से और और लोगो से भी बात करूगा । हम को कोई एतराज नही है और मिल मालिक अपनी मिलो को ठीक से चलायें और सरकार की तरफ से कोई रुकावट नही है । हमारी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश है कि जितने तरह के उद्योग हैं वह जितनी तेजी से हो सके हमारे देश में बढें उस में हमारे देश का भला है । लेकिन किसी एक खास को बुलाकर हम कहें कि आप यह करे आप को कोई खास फैसिलिटी हम देंगे यह हमारी पालिसी नही है ।

Foreign Private Investment

*543 **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha
Shri S. R. Damani

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether any policy has been chalked out defining the general approach to foreign private investment with a view to removing uncertainties currently inhibiting the initiative of foreign investors, and

(b) if so the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) and (b) It is considered desirable to enumerate Government's policies on foreign collaboration and foreign investment in the form of a comprehensive Policy Statement Details in this regard are under examination

श्री राम किशन गुप्त मैं जानना चाहता हू उन मुल्को के नाम जिन की तरफ से फारेन कोलैबोरेशन के लिए प्रोपोजल्स आये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) इस वक्त सब मुल्को के नाम तो नही दे सकता लेकिन आते रहते है और मैं मेम्बर साहब को नाम दे दूगा ।

श्री राम किशन गुप्त मै जानना चाहता हू कि फारेन एम्बैसैडर्स की तरफ से किस किस्म की फैसिलिटीज मागी जा रही है और उन के लिए सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद जरा फिर दोहराये, मैं ने सुना नही ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री कवर लाल गुप्त ।

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त क्या मत्री महोदय बतायेंगे क्योंकि इन की पालिसी जो इस के बारे म है सुबह कुछ होती है, शाम कुछ होती है, एक मत्री कुछ कहता है, दूसरा मत्री कुछ कहता है, यहा कुछ कहा जाता है, कांग्रेस की मीटिंग मे कुछ, और तीसरी जगह कुछ और, तो आखीरी म आपने क्या यह अपनी पालिसी बदली है ? जैसे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा हम कुछ तैयार कर रहे हैं तो आप ने पहले वाली पालिसी रखी है या कुछ बदली है और बदली है तो क्या बदली है ? कौन सी बडी बडी चीजो पर विचार कर रहे हैं जो आपे आप लाने वाले हैं ? दूसरी चीज— क्या विदेश के कुछ लोगो ने आप से कुछ सहूलियतें मागी हैं कि यह अगर आप हमे फैसिलिटीज देंगे तो हम अपना पैसा लगायेंगे ? अगर वह मागी हैं तो क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही आप ने की है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहा तक पालिसी का ताल्लुक है हमारी पालिसी

1949 से जब कि इंडस्ट्रियल रेजोल्यूशन हम ने पास किया उस के मातहत हम ने काम किया और उसी पालिसी को हम चलाना भी चाहते है जैसा कि आनरेबल मेम्बर को मालूम है कि हम ने बाहर से इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए उन चीजों में सहूलियत दी जो कि हमारे मुल्क में जिन के पैदा करने में दिक्कत है जिन का टैकनिकल नो हाउ या टैकनिकल नालेज नहीं है और जिन के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज की बहुत जरूरत है और यहां पैसा नहीं मिल सकता।

इस के साथ साथ हमने यह भी किया कि जहां तक होगा मैजोरिटी आफ़ शेयर्स हम लोगों का होगा और माइनोरिटी आफ शेयर्स बाहरवालों का होगा। लेकिन कुछ चीजें जैसे इन्शोरेंस, बैंकिंग, ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन वगैरह के लिये हम ने यह किया हुआ है कि वे यह हिस्सा नहीं ले सकती है। बाहर के लोगों की यह शिकायत है कि हमारी पालिसी उनको अच्छी तरह से मालूम नहीं है कि किन किन इण्डस्ट्रीज में यहां आ कर इन्वेस्ट कर सकते है, दरख्वास्त देने में उन को काफी वक्त लगता है और उस के लिये किस-किस के पास जाना पड़ता है। हम इन सब बातों की डिटेल्ज को देख रहे है, जब वे डिटेल्ज तैयार हो जाएंगी, तब एक रेजोल्यूशन हमारा आयेगा। मेरा इरादा है कि पार्लियामेंट के सामने भी उस को रखूंगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दूसरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। क्या आप के पास विदेशों से कोई ऐसी मांग आई है कि अगर ये सहूलियतें हम को देंगे, तब हम पैसा लगायेंगे। क्या उन्होंने कोई ऐसी चीज आपके सामने रखी है, यदि रखी है तो उस पर क्या अमल किया गया है?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : एक शिकायत उन की तरफ से यह आई है कि जब वह हमारी कन्ट्री में दरख्वास्त देते हैं, तो उनको बहुत वक्त लगता है और कई जगह जाना पड़ता है, इस के अलावा और कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री रा० स्व० बिसायी : पिछले पांच साल से लगातार फौरन एक्सचेंज इन्वेस्टमेंट कम होता जा रहा है और उस का कारण यह है कि यहां पर सरकार के कुछ परवरदा लोग, जिन के पास किसी ट्रेड की मोनोपोली है, वे सरकार को बाध्य करते हैं कि फौरन-एक्सचेंज की इन्वेस्टमेंट यहां न हो पाये। अगर ऐसा है, तो क्या सरकार ऐसा प्रयत्न करेगी कि फौरन इन्वेस्टमेंट ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश में लगे और जो चीजें यहां पर पैदा नहीं होती है, वे देश की कन्जम्पशन के लिये यहां पैदा हो सकें?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्ज किया हमारी यह पालिसी है कि हम उन चीजों में फौरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट मांगते है और सहूलियतें देते है, जो हम खुद अपने मुल्क में तैयार नहीं कर सकते है, जिनका टैकनीकल-नो हाउ या साइन्टिफिक-नो-हाउ हमारे मुल्क में नहीं है। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि जब हमारे मुल्क की तरक्की हो रही है, इण्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ रही है तो लाजमी तौर पर फौरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट भी कम होगा और हमारे मुल्क का इन्वेस्टमेंट ज्यादा बढ़ेगा।

Shri S. R. Damani: May I know in which particular industries foreign collaboration or investment is going to be allowed and whether any list has been finalised, and if so, the names of those industries, and whether proper care will be taken to see that those plant and machinery which are manufactured in the country will not be allowed to be imported?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have already pointed out, we encourage foreign investment in those industries where we lack technical know-how and where it is not possible for us to find the entire foreign exchange for the purpose.....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Which are those industries? The hon Minister has not named them.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: There is a certain banned list in which foreign investment is not allowed. If the hon. Member wants, I can lay on the Table of the House a list of the industries which are banned for the purpose of foreign investment. There are certain institutions like banking, insurance and trading institutions where we do not allow any foreign investment.

Apart from that, there are two conditions. One is that their shares should be minority shares and only in those industries where we have allowed such investment. We have allowed majority shares where the main contribution to the project is in a field of technology where India has made little progres, and secondly, the amount of foreign exchange needed for the project is such that unless the foreigner is allowed to have a mojority shareholding, we shall ourselves have to find a substantial amount of it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: After all this, what is left in it?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: These are the only two exceptions where we have accepted majority shares. Otherwise, we allow foreign investment if it is favourable to us and if we find that the development of those industries is in the interests of our country.

Shri S. R. Damani: My question is: in which particular line of industry foreign collaboration and investment is going to be allowed.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have said that so far as basic industries are concerned, we do not allow foreign investment. This also applies to institutions I have named, namely, insurance, banking and trading. Only where technical know-how is not available in our country and where a large volume of foreign exchange is required, and it is not possible for us to raise that foreign exchange ourselves and also that industry is necessary for the development of our country, there we encourage and allow foreign collaboration.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In regard to majority foreign shareholding in certain intances, the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, had told this House on 2 March 1965 that Government's policy as that in cases where we are constrained to accept majority shareholding, we shall put up a condition that as far as possible ultimately they would become minority partners in the concerns which are set up. What progress has been made in this direction since 1965 and may I know whether Government intends, now that it is going to formulate a policy, to see to it that majority foreign shareholding is eliminated altogether?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That is the line in which we are thinking.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The latest figures available according to RBI bulletins concerning the quantum of private foreign investment in 1962 come to Rs. 735 crores, which is probably 50 per cent or thereabouts of the total. With all these relaxations of rules and so on, what is the policy of Government as to the percentage of private foreign investment in regard to the total private investment in the country? What is the maximum that will be allowed?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have already said that what we have in view is the development of industries which are essential to our country and also there where technical know-how and scientific knowledge is otherwise not available. Subject to these, it is our attempt to reduce foreign investment in our country as much as possible.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: What is the Government's policy?

Mr. Speaker: He has already replied to that while answering a previous question.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Is there going to be no limit?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jha.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि फोरन इन्वेस्टमेंट के संबंध में विचार हो रहा है कि क्या पालिसी हमें बरतनी चाहिये। आज यह स्थिति है कि जिस मुल्क का प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टर यहां इन्वेस्ट करता है उस मुल्क की नीति हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मैदान में खिलाफ जाती है तो चाहे 50 परसेन्ट से कम भी हो, तो भारत यदि चाहे तो उस पर कब्जा कर सकता है, उस को एप्रोप्रिएट कर सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टर्स की तरफ से यह बात रखी जा रही है कि यदि उन के मुल्क की नीति हमारी नीति से राष्ट्रीय मैदान में खिलाफ जाती हो, तो भी 10-15 साल तक उस का एप्रोप्रिएशन नहीं होगा ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने कहा है कि हमारा सब से पहला मकसद यह है कि कन्ट्री का डवेलेपमेंट हो, इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जिन इण्डस्ट्रीज की हम को जरूरत है, हम उन को जल्दी से जल्दी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। जिन चीजों की टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ और फारेन एक्सचेंज की हम को जरूरत है, सरकार उन चीजों के फोरन इन्वेस्टमेंट को सहूलियत दे रही है। लेकिन जब हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जायेंगे, हमारे पास टैकनीकल नो हाउ होगा, तब हम को बाहर से रुपया लेने या टैकनिकल-नो-हाऊ लेने की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

श्री मणीभाई जे० पटेल : माननीय सभापति, मैं आप की मार्फत माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन कौन से उद्योगों में कितने कितने प्रतिशत विदेशी पूंजी लगाने पर उन्होंने मंजूरी दी है ? मंत्री महोदय कृपया उन के नाम बतलायें। दूसरे कितने समय के अन्दर विदेशों से जो यहां व्यापार करने के लिए आते हैं उन को आप सारी सुविधाएं देते हैं और वह फैक्टरियां चालू हो जाती हैं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक इंडस्ट्रीज के नामों का ताल्लुक है मेरे पास इस वक्त नाम नहीं हैं बाकी अगर आनरेबुल मेम्बर को जरूरत होगी तो मैं बाद में उन्हें दे सकूंगा।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, who was once the Commerce Minister and then Finance Minister, while addressing the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in early 1950 had made a policy declaration that we shall only allow foreign capital to come where it is a must for technical knowhow, and for others it will be left to the sons of the soil. In view of that, may I ask the Government to tell us how far they have deviated from that policy declaration in the past, and what they propose to do for the future?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered. The questions are becoming repetitive.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have explained the policy we have been pursuing.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: The hon. Minister has pointed out that there are two factors which enter into the policy, know how and foreign exchange. So far as the foreign exchange problem is concerned, is it not true that the foreign capital has been allowed on the ground of foreign exchange, then the entire foreign exchange has again to be ploughed back by means of profit in due course of time? Such being the case, does it not mean that the foreign exchange problems of today are only deferred to the future in view of this particular thing? If so, may I know whether the Government has taken any precautionary steps in entering into these agreements to see that the profits which

ultimately the foreign investor gets will be utilised for the Indian economy itself?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: So far as the question of foreign exchange is concerned, the hon. Member must bear in mind that we only allow such foreign exchange to come in with respect to capital equipment which is not available in our country, and which we require immediately for the purpose of development, and only in those cases the question of foreign exchange is taken into consideration And whenever these agreements are entered into, we try to safeguard the interests of the country so that as much as possible the profits earned here do not go out of our country

Shri S. S. Kothari: Is the investment climate considered satisfactory by the Government? How does the return on capital invested in this country compare with the return on capital invested in other countries?

Mr. Speaker: Wider, much wider question

Shri F. A. Ahmed It is a question of opinion

Shri Umanath: They have the assessment. In fact, so many times it has been mentioned. The highest return is in this country.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: What I am pointing out is that it is a matter of opinion. That is a question which the investor has to consider and not myself.

Shri Umanath: You have not considered it, the Government has not considered it?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the hon. Minister has decided to invite foreign capital, of course from some East European countries, for the purpose of setting up a plant in this country to manufacture small cars? If he has done so, I would like to know.

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise here?

Shri Gopalan: It has been reported that the rate of profit earned from British and American investment in India is the highest in the world as compared to the rate of profit earned in other countries. In view of this, may I now from the Minister what steps they are proposing to take to check this drain of national wealth?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: We examined all these proposals and we find that the agreements are in our favour; then only they are accepted. We do not in every case know what profit is earned by them in other countries and perhaps in many countries the profits earned is less or more than what they are getting in India. . . . (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Next question—544.

Incentives for Small-Scale Sector

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*544. **Shri Sharda Nand:**
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Parkash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give incentives and facilities to small scale sector in order to hold the price line of consumer goods and to compete in foreign markets;

(b) whether Government have set apart 50 to 60 items of manufacture exclusively for the small scale sector; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposals and the number of small

scale units in the country which are manufacturing these items?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) Government are already giving incentive and facilities to the small scale sector to increase production. Such incentive and facilities will be increased to the extent possible. Government have last year liberalised imports of raw materials and special facilities were given to the small scale sector in this regard. These are expected to increase production of consumer goods and also help exports.

(b) Government have announced a list of 47 industries reserved exclusively for development in the small scale sector.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-686/67].

श्री शारदानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि उन्होंने लाइसेंसेज के लिए अप्रैल 1967 से 31 मार्च 1968 तक की अवधि निर्धारित कर दी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस अवधि को बढ़ाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : यह पालिसी हर साल के लिए डिक्लेयर की जाती है। जब नया साल आयेगा तो उस वक्त इस बारे में सोचा जायगा।

श्री शारदानन्द क्या सरकार इन छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को टैक्साइज ड्यूटी तथा सेल्स टैक्स आदि करों के संबंध में कुछ राहत देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद यह तो जरा एक मुश्किल सवाल है। हर एक चीज को सोचा जायगा और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर उस को देखेंगे कि किन चीजों पर टैक्स कम किया जा सकता है ?

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि स्मौल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज का क्या कोई पैमाना है कि कितनी यह स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट सैक्टर में की जायेंगी और किस ढंग की की जायेंगी ? कोई इस प्रकार का क्या विचार किया गया है क्योंकि जहां तक प्रोत्साहन या इंसैंटिव देने का प्रश्न है प्राइवेट सैक्टर में यह भी बड़ी शंका है कि सरकार कौन सी नीति अख्तयार कर सकती है उन के बिजनैस को खत्म करने के लिए। इसलिए यह एक तरीके की प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो पूंजी पड़ी हुई है देश में अरबों रुपये की वह आगे नहीं बढ़ रही है तो क्या इस पर सरकार ने विचार किया है कि यह अरबों की जो पूंजी पड़ी हुई है उस का उपयोग उन को गारन्टी देकर किया जा सकता है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद जैसा कि यहां बतलाया गया है जहां तक स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है 47 चीजें ऐसी हैं जो सिर्फ उनके बनाने के वास्ते रिजर्व कर रखी हैं और अगर इस से ज्यादा की जरूरत हो और उस लिस्ट को और बढ़ाने की जरूरत होगी तो हम उस पर विचार कर लेंगे।

जहां तक दूसरी सहूलियत का ताल्लुक है, उन को लोन देने का ताल्लुक है, गवर्नमेंट से मदद देने का ताल्लुक है या उन को टैक्निकल एडवाइस देने का ताल्लुक है उस में बहुत हद तक फैसेलिटीज बढ़ा दी गई हैं और जो उन लोगों को दिक्कत हुआ करती थी रॉ मैटीरियल और कम्पोनेंटस पार्टस बाहर से लाने के लिए वह भी कुछ दिक्कतें हटा दी गई हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज काफी आगे बढ़ सकती हैं और काफी प्राईवेट इंटरप्राइज में हिस्सा ले सकती हैं।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know whether the reduction of period for application of licence for only one year is an experimental measure? May I also know whether on account

of the rejection of these applications, the want of competition in the small sector has not led to the increase in prices of the manufactured goods?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The policy with regard to the licences is that they are issued from year to year,—the financial year. Last year also we had adopted more or less the same policy from the month of July. This year, after the financial year was over, we have declared our policy for the next year, and there is no reason for us to feel that this policy will be changed when it is really helping the small scale industries people.

So far as competition is concerned, we have not stood in the way and we allow free competition among them, which can certainly bring down the price so far as the consumer is concerned.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है कि वह स्माल स्केल सैक्टर के अन्दर इन्सेंटिव देंगे, फैसिलिटी देंगे, उस के संबंध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एग्जैक्टली कितनी फैसिलिटी एक्सचेंज के बारे में, टैकनिकल नो-हाऊ के बारे में और लोन आदि के बारे में दी है, और क्या स्माल स्केल सैक्टर ने उन के पास अपनी कुछ मांगें रक्खी हैं कि यह यह फैसिलिटीज उन को दी जानी चाहियें? यदि रक्खी हैं तो उन के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक फारेन एक्सचेंज का सवाल है, जहां एप्रोक्समेटली 6 करोड़ की फैसिलिटी मिलती थी वह अब गालिबन 80 करोड़ तक बढ़ा दी गई है, खासकर उन इलाकों में जहां इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के पास बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। वहां हम ने ऐसे टैकनीशियन्स वगैरह रख दिये हैं जो जा कर इंडस्ट्रीज को इन्स्पेक्ट करते हैं, उन से जाकर पूछते हैं कि क्या जरूरत है, और अगर कोई कमी देखते हैं तो वह जा कर अपनी सलाह भी देते हैं। जो कुछ मैं ने खुद दो एक जगहों में देखा उस से मुझे मालूम होता है कि जहां तक टैकनिकल एसिस्टेंस देने का सवाल है उस में और भी बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश है और हम सोच रहे हैं कि कैसे इस कमी को दूर करें ताकि लेटैस्ट टैकनिकल नो हाऊ मिल सके और वह अपनी इन्डस्ट्रीज को लगा कर उन को और ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से बढ़ा सकें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरे सवाल का दूसरा भाग यह था कि क्या कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन उन का आया है और आया है तो उन्होंने क्या क्या मांगें की हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : उन के रिप्रेजेन्टेशन में तो बहुत सी बातें हैं। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि वह कहते हैं कि उन को बैंकों से सहूलियत से रुपया नहीं मिलता जैसे कि और इंडस्ट्रीज को मिलता है। स्टेट बैंक से तो रुपया मिलता है लेकिन जो और शेड्यल्ड बैंक्स हैं वह ज्यादा सूद पर रुपया देते हैं इस में भी उन को दिक्कत है और इस सवाल पर गौर किया जा रहा है।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय प्रोत्साहन देने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अब तक क्या प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है और आगे क्या देने का उन का विचार है? इस प्रोत्साहन के देने में जिन इंडस्ट्रीज का उल्लेख किया जा रहा है उन के सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ग्वालियर क्षेत्र में भी क्या कोई इंडस्ट्री है जिस को उन्होंने प्रोत्साहन दिया है?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं ने कहा कि जहां तक इम्पोर्ट का सवाल था, पहले इंडस्ट्रीज को बहुत दिक्कत हुआ करती थी। अब हम ने यह पालिसी अख्तयार की है कि जो 59 प्रायारिटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह 1964–65 में जितना इम्पोर्ट करती थी उस से तिगुने इम्पोर्ट के लिये लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं, और जो उस के बाद नई आई हैं उन को उस से ज्यादा मिकदार में इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस वगैरह दिये जा रहे हैं। थोड़ी उन

को टैकनीशियन्स वगैरह की मदद दी जाती है। उन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एड मिलती है, फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन की तरफ से मदद मिलती है। बैंक्स वगैरह जो एड मिलने का सवाल है, हमारी यह कोशिश है कि स्टेट बैंक से और जो शिड्यूल्ड बैंक हैं उन से वह रुपया कर्ज ले सकें किसी तरीके से और उन को सस्ते रेट पर बिजली वगैरह मिले। इन सब बातों की कोशिश की जा रही है और बहुत से इलाकों में उन को इस तरह की मदद मिली है। जहां तक ग्वालियर का सवाल है, जरूर वहां भी कोई न कोई इंडस्ट्रीज हैं लेकिन मेरे पास उन के डिटेल्स नहीं हैं जिस से कि मैं बतला सकूं कि क्या क्या फैसिलिटीज वहां पर दी गई हैं।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ग्वालियर में इंडस्ट्रीज तो हैं लेकिन उन के पास ब्योरा नहीं है। मैं आप के द्वारा उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ग्वालियर में इन उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना तो दूर रहा, वहां जो इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं उन को पूरी तरह से बिजली भी उपलब्ध नहीं है जिस से कि उन को बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी। छोटे उद्योगों के रूप में चिर काल से जो पेन्ट्स और वार्निश बनती थी उस पर पहली बार 1956 में एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई थी, लेकिन चूंकि कुछ लोगों ने अपने सुझाव सामने रखे इसलिए वह ड्यूटी माफ कर दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस पर 15 मई से फिर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का निर्णय सरकार ने किया है? अगर किया है तो क्यों और उस में कौन सा प्रोत्साहन इस उद्योग को मिलेगा?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह सवाल तो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : केन्द्रीय सरकार तो एक जंगल है। अगर उस में कोई फंस जाय तो पता ही नहीं चलता। कभी वित्त मंत्री, कभी उद्योग मंत्री और कभी किसी मंत्री, इस तरह टालमटोल चलती है।

Shri R. Barua: The definition of small-scale industries changes from time to time. May I know, what according to the Government should be the minimum and on what principles the conception of small-scale industry depends, whether it is on the capital invested or turnover every year or the profit made?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Under the definition, the limit is Rs. 7½ lakhs.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : वजीर साहब ने फरमाया कि वह छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को तरक्की दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज जो हैं या जो जो नई मशीनें आ रही हैं उन का गला काटने के लिये इन लाखों रुपयों के लेबल फारेन कस्ट्रीज से अपने यहां इमपोर्ट करने की इजाजत देते हैं? जो प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि हम 1500 करोड़ तक की मशीनें इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं, उन बड़ी मशीनों के आने से जो छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं क्या उन की मार्केट तंग नहीं हो जायेगी? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार लेबल्स को क्यों इम्पोर्ट करती है और बड़ी मशीनों के आने से छोटी मशीनों को नुकसान पहुंचता है या नहीं?

[وزیر صاحب نے فرمایا کہ چھوٹی انڈسٹریز کو ترقی دے رہے ہیں - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ چھوٹی انڈسٹریز جو ہیں یا جو نئی مشینیں آرہی ہیں - ان کا گلا کاٹنے کے لئے یہ لاکھوں روپیوں کے لیبل فارین کنٹریز سے اپنے یہاں امپورٹ کرنے کی اجازت دیتے ہیں - جو پلاننگ منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا کہ ہم ۱۵۰۰ کروڑ تک کی مشینیں امپورٹ کرنے کی اجازت دے رہے ہیں - ان بڑی مشینوں کے آنے

[جو چھوٹی انڈسٹریز ہیں کیا ان کی مارکیٹ تلک نہیں ہو جائے گی - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار لیبلس کو کیوں امپورٹ کرتی ہے اور بڑی مشینوں کے آنے سے چھوٹی مشینوں کو نقصان پہنچتا ہے یا نہیں ؟]

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद यह सवाल दूसरा है। जैसा मैंने कहा 47 ऐसी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं जिन को हम ने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये रिजर्व कर दिया है। यहां बड़ी मशीनों और छोटी मशीनों के आने का सवाल नहीं है। उन से छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज का कोई नुकसान नहीं होता। अगर जरूरत हुई तो हम नम्बर को और भी बढ़ा सकते हैं जिन में इन के डेवेलपमेंट में दिक्कत न हो। हम इन को पूरी मदद करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। एक तरफ आप लेबल्स के लिये मशीनें बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ लाखों रुपयों के लेबल आप बाहर से मंगाने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं। यह दोनों चीजें आपस में कैसे मुताबिकत रखती हैं ?

[मेरे سوال کا جواب نہیں آیا - ایک طرف آپ لیبلس کے لئے مشینیں باہر سے منگا رہے ہیں - دوسری طرف لاکھوں روپیوں کے لیبلس آپ باہر سے منگانے کی اجازت دے رہے ہیں - یہ دونوں چیزیں آپس میں کیسے مطابقت رکھتی ہیں ؟]

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद मेरे इल्म में नहीं है कि बाहर से कोई लेबल यहां लाये जा रहे हैं जिन का इस्तेमाल यहां किया जा रहा है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार यह उन के इल्म में क्यों नहीं है ? आखिर यहां ज्वायंट रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है। उन को हाउस को मिसलीड करने की इजाजत क्यों दी जा रही है ? लाखों रुपयों के लेबल इम्पोर्ट हो रहे हैं और यह कहते हैं कि उनके इल्म में नहीं है। अगर उन के इल्म में नहीं है तो वह इधर आयें और श्री मधु लिमये का उधर भेजिये। उन के इल्म में हो जायेगा।

[یہ ان کے علم میں کیوں نہیں ہے - آخر یہاں جوائنٹ رسپانسیبلیٹی ہے - ان کو ہاؤس کو مسلیڈ کرنے کی اجازت کیوں دی جا رہی ہے - لاکھوں روپیوں کے لیبل امپورٹ ہو رہے ہیں اور یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ان کے علم میں نہیں ہے - اگر ان کے علم میں نہیں ہے تو وہ ادھر آئیں اور شری مدھو لیمئے کو ادھر بھیجئے - ان کے علم میں ہو جائے گا -]

Shri S. Kandappan: One of the greatest difficulties faced by the small scale industries sector is the non-availability of raw materials during scarcity times and high prices due to fluctuations in the market. To circumvent this difficulty, the Government was thinking of creating a reserve pool of raw materials to help the small scale industries when the materials are scarce in the market. May I know whether the Government has pursued that matter?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: We are trying to procure raw material for these small scale industries at as cheap a rate as possible and we are pursuing the various steps which we intend to take for the purpose of making it possible for these small scale industries people to get cheaper raw material.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी

*546. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले का उत्पादन निरन्तर कम होत जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पाच वर्षों में कोयले के उत्पादन की क्या स्थिति थी, और

(ग) ऐसी स्थिति होने के क्या कारण थे तथा इस स्थिति सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) नही, महोदय । 1964-65 वर्ष के सिवाय कोयले का उत्पादन लगातार बढ़ता रहा है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख रखा जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पादन नहीं होता ।

विवरण

पिछले पाच वर्षों में कोयले का उत्पादन

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मिलियन टन)
1962-63	63.45
1963-64	65.13
1964-65	62.78
1965-66	67.73
1966-67	68.43 (अस्थायी)

Brussels International Fair

*547. Shri George Fernandes :
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the employees of the Tea Board of India in Brussels were loaned to the British firm of Ridgeways for promotion of tea sales as the Brussels International Fair in April, 1967;

(b) the terms and conditions on which the services of these Indian Government employees were loaned to a private firm; and

(c) whether it is in the interests of Indian tea export trade to offer the services of Indian Government employees to promote the sales of tea marketed by the British firm?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). One employee from the Tea Board's Office in Brussels, was deputed to assist in publicising in the Brussels International Fair, 1967, a special Indian tea pack containing 100 per cent Darjeeling tea brought out by Ridgeways Assistance is given by the Tea Board, wherever possible, to leading packers who bring out packets of wholly, or predominantly, Indian tea. This is a part of export promotion activity of the Board.

Australian Wool

*548. Shri R. K. Birla:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and the value thereof of the Australian gift wool to be received by us and how much of

it has so far arrived in the country;

(b) how much in terms of quantity and value has so far been lifted by the industry;

(c) if the wool has not already been lifted, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the balance of the wool, in terms of quantity and value, will arrive in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi) (a) Under the Colombo Plan, the Australian Government have agreed to supply, over a period of 3 years, 4 million lbs. of greasy wool valued at about Rs. 332 crores. The rupee cost of the wool is to be deposited in a Special Fund for approved projects for development of the Indian Woollen Industry. A quantity of 9·17 lakh lbs valued at Rs. 49·35 lakhs has already arrived and another 4 lakh lbs. valued at Rs. 23 lakhs is expected to arrive shortly.

(b) and (c). The industry apparently has sufficient stocks of raw materials for present requirements, imported under Actual User and other licences, as they have not lifted any Australian wool The Industry has also been asking for certain changes in the procedure for the operation of the Raw Wool Pool created with the wool imported from Australia. Discussions with the Industry have been initiated for lifting the stocks.

(d) The entire quantity is to be supplied within three years from 1966-67 and the shipments will arrive at periodic intervals upto September, 1969.

Second U. N. Trade and Development Conference

***560. Shri N. S. Sharma:**
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Shardanand:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second U. N. Trade and Development Conference is going to be held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the arrangements so far made for the Conference;

(c) whether any papers have been prepared by Government and other Indian organisations and individuals for the Conference; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the organisational side, arrangements are being made for (i) privіding accommodation for the participants in the Conference, (ii) Conferece ficilities in Vigyan Bhavan, (iii) provding transport facilities and (iv) information and publicity etc.

(c) and (d). A number of expert panels, consisting of economists and others from the Ministries of the Government of India and from Universities and other such institutions, have been constituted to prepare studies and position papers on all subjects of interest to India and to developing countries in general, on the basis of the draft provisional agenda for the Conference. The work of these panels is in progress.

Indo-Polish Collaboration in the Manufacture of Machine Tools

***560. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leader of the polish Scientists delegation which visited India recently has expressed the enormous possibility of further Indo-Polish collaboration in the field of machine tools and machinery;

(b) whether Government have held detailed talks on any project with the leader of delegation; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). A delegation of Polish Scientists visited India in March-April, 1967 for exploring possibilities of collaboration between India and Poland in the areas of science, technology and industry. Collaboration in the field of machine tools and machinery did not figure in the discussions between the Polish delegation and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Presumably, the reference is to the Polish Machine Tool delegation which visited India during January-February, 1967. The delegation visited Machine tool manufacturing units in the country, viz. machine tool units of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Pinjore. Praga tools Ltd., Hyderabad, Mysore Kirloskar Limited, Harihar (Mysore) and the Central Machine Tool Institute, Banglore besides other units in the private sector. The report of the Polish Machine Tool delegation is awaited. However, there were no talks with this delegation for setting up any Machine tool factory with Polish collaboration. Although there is very little scope for a new machine tool project, possibilities of developing facilities of design and drawing for heavy machne tools with Polish collaboration, as an expansion of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore are being explored.

Loans against Cotton Stocks covered by Permits

*551. **Shri B. K. Modak:**
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has given a directive to the commercial banks to advance loans only against cotton stocks covered by permits for the purchased movement issued by the Textile Commissioner;

(b) the total stocks covered by the permits;

(c) whether it was estimated hat mills had in April stocks of about 10 lakh bales which were not covered by the permits; and

(d) if so, the steps taken against the mill owners?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period 1-9-66 to 28-5-67 movement permits have been issued for about thirty lakh bales.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Imports and Exports

*552. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme whereby imports would be linked with exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when a decision would be arrived at?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Aluminium Industry at Korba

*553. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:**
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shrimati Agam Das Guru Minimata:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in respect of establishment of Alumi-

nium industry at Korba with Hungarian and USSR collaboration;

(b) the date when the proposal was first initiated; and

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the finalisation and execution of the scheme in the public sector particularly when it was possible in private sector to establish or expand such industry well within two years from the date of sanction?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-687/67]

राज्य व्यापार निगम

*551. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम मुनाफाखोरी कर रहा है;

(ख) निगम किन वस्तुओं पर 50 प्रतिशत अथवा इससे अधिक लाभ ले रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निगम की लाभ-सीमा पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाने का है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) कुछ सट्टे वाली मदों में, राज्य व्यापार निगम से कहा गया है कि वह उनका व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले यह इस लिये किया गया है कि जिससे मध्यवर्ती व्यापारी अधिक लाभ न उठा सकें। लौंग तथा सुपारी इसके उदाहरण हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

I. J. M. A. Delegation

*555. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the I. J. M. A. delegation which met him recently has demanded abolition of export duty on sacking; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It had, earlier, been decided to reduce export duties. The export duty on sackings (other than cotton bagging) has been reduced from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 450 per tonne, with effect from 26th May, 1967. On cotton bagging the duty was reduced from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne with effect from 11-2-1967.

Cotton Growers of Gujarat

*556. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton growers of Gujarat/their associations/cooperative societies have sent a representation to the Textile Commissioner stating that the cotton stocks held by them are not owned by them but by some big mill owners and others;

(b) whether they have submitted a list of those whose property the cotton stocks are;

(c) if so, the names of persons who are the real owners of these stocks; and

(d) the steps taken to requisition these stocks at the new ceiling prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Representations

were received from the cotton growers of Gujarat/their Associations/ Cooperative Societies that they were holding stocks of cotton which they might be permitted to sell to the mills. It was agreed that they would be allowed to sell to mil's up to the permissible limits. In connection with another representation regarding credit facilities, the Textile Commissioner has asked for stock position and names of mills on behalf of which raw cotton is being held.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Cotton has been requisitioned as practicable. 88:650 bales have been requisitioned from October 1966 to May, 1967.

Exports to U. S. A.

*557. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased o state:

(a) whether there is a visible shift in U.S.A's stand on trade preferences in favour of Indian manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The announcement by President Johnson at the Summit Conference of the American Chiefs of States at Punta del Este, Uruguay in April, 1967, that the United States is ready to explore with other industrialised countries—and with other concerned—the possibility of temporary preferential tariff advantages for all developing countries in the markets of all the industrialised countries, may be regarded as a new and welcome approach to the question of preferences. There is no further information on the details of any scheme that the United States has in view.

D. A. to Employees to Jamalpur (E. R. Canteen)

*559. **Shri Deven Sen:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Jamalpur (Eastern Railway) Canteen which is being run departmentally, are not being paid Dearness Allowance at all or not at the rate at which other Railway employees are being paid;

(b) if so, the reason for discrimination as between Jamalpur canteen employees and other Railway employees in general; and

(c) the reason for treating canteen labour as casual labour when in fact they are employed in a Department which is likely to be a permanent Department of the Indian Railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The canteen is not being run departmentally and therefore the question of payment of Dearness Allowance at rates applicable to Railway employees does not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Export of Jute Goods

*560. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our export of jute goods to various countries has diminished;

(b) the existing level of export of jute goods to various countries; and

(c) the steps taken to boost the export of our jute production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-668/67].

Car Owned by North-East Frontier Railway

*561. **Shri Dhireswar Kalita:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a costly car owned by the North-East Frontier Railway has been placed at the disposal of the General Manager on nominal payment;

(b) if so, the monthly expenditure on this account;

(c) whether he is permitted to utilise it for unofficial purposes also; and

(d) if so, whether any amount is charged for this?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M Poonacha): (A Chevorlet Car 1963 Model has been allotted for the exclusive use of the General Manager both for official and private purposes and payment at a prescribed rate is recovered from him to cover the use of the car for private purposes.

(b) The average monthly expenditure on the car is Rs. 780/-.

(c) The car is being utilised both for official and non-official purposes.

(d) Rs 150/- P M. is charged from the General Manager, as a contribution towards the expenses of running of car in respect of the non-official journeys.

Requirements of Equipment and Machinery of Public Sector Steel Plants

*562. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Minister of Industry had given an assurance to the Engineering Industry on the 28th November, 1966 that while purchasing plant and equipment on Government account, no special privilege will be shown to public sector manufacturing units;

(b) whether it is also a fact that contrary to this assurance, his Ministry has instructed all public sector steel plants and Hindustan Steel Works Construction, Ltd. to get their requirements of equipment and machinery from Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur without calling for open tenders; and

(c) whether it is proposed to withdraw the above directive because it is discriminatory and also against the public interest?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) I have no information in this regard

(b) and (c). Due to downward revision of coal production targets and slower pace of mechanisation of existing mines than earlier anticipated, the demand for coal mining equipment went down sharply and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation which was designed was designed primarily to manufacture these items was faced with considerable idle capacity for lack of adequate orders. Apart from various other concrete measures to secure fuller utilisation of the plant, it was considered desirable that the other public sector undertakings be directed to obtain such of their requirements as are within the manufacturing capacity of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation from that organisation without inviting open public tenders. The Ministries concerned with public sector undertakings/autonomous bodies were therefore, requested to issue suitable instructions in the matter. This arrangement is to remain in operation for a period of two years only. It is not proposed to withdraw this directive because such a course may result in the massive investment made in this project remaining idle.

Allotment of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets for Ceramic Unit at Kathua

*563. **Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports from Kashmir Government about the alleged misuse of steel galvanised corrugated sheets allotted to the Jammu and Kashmir Government for a ceramic unit at Kathua near Jammu; and

(b) if so, how much steel galvanised corrugated sheets have been sold in the black-market by the firm of Amin Chand Pyarelal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the State Government Report, against a total allotment of 106 tonnes 8 quintals and 40 Kgs. of Galvanised corrugated sheets only 29.2 tonnes has been accounted for. Apart from this, a small quantity (not specified) is lying at site. The reasons for variations between quantity allotted and quantity utilised could not be ascertained from the firm and as such the matter has been referred to C.B.I.

Messrs Jessop & Co. Ltd.

*564. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhari:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the term of Government management of M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd. under the Industries Development and Regulation Act for a further period of one year from the 15th May, 1967; and

(b) whether the proposal of completely nationalizing the Company was considered *de novo* before the said decision was taken?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Control over the management of M/s.. Jessop & Co. Ltd. has been extended for a further period of one year with effect from 15-2-1967 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) No, Sir.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया गया आयात-निर्यात

*565. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कुल आयात-निर्यात व्यापार में कितने प्रतिशत व्यापार राज्य व्यापार निगम ने किया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के केवल उन देशों के साथ व्यापारिक संबंध हैं जिनके साथ सरकार के व्यापारिक स्तर पर संबंध हैं; और

(ग) उपरोक्त निगम को गत तीन वर्षों में कितना लाभ हुआ तथा निगम द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी के अनुपात में वह कितना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT.-689/67] ।

Trade with Islamic Countries

*566. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been sending trade delegations to Asia, Europe and South America to urge those countries to dislodge the Indian trade;

(b) whether it is also a fact these delegations have succeeded in dislodging the Indian Trade in some Islamic countries;

(c) if so, the countries where Indian trade has suffered, and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh) (a) Yes, Sir Delegations from Pakistan have visited some countries and their aim has been to negotiate for the expansion of their trade on the basis of price competitiveness and quality

(b) to (d) A statement showing India's trade with some of the Islamic countries is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-690/67] It will be seen from it that there have been only marginal increases|decreases in our exports to those countries Our trade with UAR is regulated by Trade Agreements between the two countries Government are aware of the need to make greater effort to promote trade with foreign countries and this is being kept in mind

Price Policy for Cotton

*567. **Shri M. Amersey:**
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission in respect of raw cotton;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the Commission has made any recommendations in respect of the price policy for cotton to be adopted for the next cotton season?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted its recommendations in respect of the price policy for cotton for the season 1967|1968 which are under consideration of the Government. The decisions of the Government on these recommendations will be annouced shortly

Quality of Indian Exports

*568. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a rising or falling trend in complaints by foreign customers about quality of Indian exports,

(b) whether Government are fully satisfied with the existing arrangements for export quality control; and

(c) why no use is made of the National Test House, Calcutta, for this purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Since the introduction on 1-1 1964 of Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, there has been a perceptible fall in complaints about the quality of Indian exports

(b) The arrangements for export quality control appear to be fairly satisfactory However, they are under constant review

(c) National Test House, Calcutta, was approached but it could not undertake pre-shipment inspection at the rates prescribed by the Government for most of the commodities notified under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 Policy of the Government has been to prescribe inspection rates not higher than 0.2 per cent of the F O.B value of goods so that it does not become a burden on the export prices

Water pollution by Rourkela Steel Plant

*569. **Shri D. Amat:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the polluted water of Rourkela Steel Plant is directly flowing into the river Brahamani by the side of the Steel Plant; and

(b) the steps being taken to prevent the flow of poisonous water into the river?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Polluted water containing objectionable constiuents expelled from the Rourkela Steel Plant is treated in the waste treatment plant by biological treatment process and is discharged into the river only after removal of injurious constituents.

Coffee Board and Tea Board Establishments in Parliament House

*570. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of tea, coffee, sandwiches and other items served to the members of Parliament through Coffee Board and Tea Board Establishments in the Parliament House have been increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the canteens run by the Tea and Coffee Boards in Delhi including those in the Parliament House, as also in other places in India, were running at a loss, it was decided in February last that as a measure of economy, an endevour should be made to make these establishments self-supporting. That is why, there has been a small increase in the prices of coffee, tea and snacks served by these canteens.

सायची का मूल्य

2653. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत छः महीनों में इलायची के मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इलायची के मूल्यों में कोई असाधारण वृद्धि नहीं हुई है परन्तु लगभग 45 रुपये से 50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम पर मूल्य स्थिर हो गये हैं जिसका कारण अंशतः अवमूल्यन है और अंशतः विदेशी माग का कायम रहना है।

Industrial Estates in Haryana

2654. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to set up new industrial estates in Haryana during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration

2655. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements for Government and the private sector projects approved by Government during 1966-67 with country-wise break-up; and

(b) the total amount of foreign capital involved in these agreements?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-691/67].

Railway Workers at Jhajha and Jamalpur Workshops

2656. **Shri Deven Sen:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration have received complaints

about the harassment by officials of employees and large scale suspensions/disciplinary proceedings against Railway workers at Jhajha and Jamalpur Workshops, Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of workers suspended or proceeded against at these two places in the last 12 months;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Jamalpur	70
Jhajha	172

(c) In view of the answer to part (a), the question of any enquiry about alleged harassment does not arise and no such enquiry has been ordered. Of course, in each case of disciplinary action, an enquiry under the Discipline and Appeal Rules was ordered where the procedure required it.

(d) Does not arise

Water Supply to Railway Employees at Jhajha

2657. Shri Kedar Paswan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water supply to Railway employees at Jhajha (E.R.) is restricted to certain hours and is also insufficient,

(b) whether the employees returning from duty at odd hours are inconvenienced as a result thereof;

(c) whether this water supply has been declared unhygienic by the concerned specialists;

(d) whether the filtering plant at Jhajha has been out of order for quite some time;

(e) whether the Railway tank is not maintained in hygienic conditions; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Railway administration to remove the cause of these complaints?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes The supply is, however, not considered insufficient for normal requirements.

(b) No.

(c) to (f). At Jhajha, the filteration plant, which was installed in 1953, is not working efficiently. On isolated occasions, the water has been found unsatisfactory, particularly during and immediately after rains. Samples are tested every day by the doctors for residual chlorine and on those isolated days when the sample is found to be having inadequate residual chlorine, the staff are warned to draw water from the open wells provided in the colony. In the meantime, overhauling of the filteration plant has been taken in hand. This is expected to be completed by 30-9-67 and after its completion, it is expected that there would be no grounds for such complaint.

Engineers for Precision Instrument Factory, Kerala

2658. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to requisition the services of some Engineers serving with the Kerala Government for various positions in the precision instrument factory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained from the Instrumentation Ltd., that one Project Engineer and an Assistant Engineer of the Kerala Government have joined that organisation on deputation.

Powerlooms

2659. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of powerlooms in India; and

(b) their number, Statewise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) 2,28,155 authorised powerlooms

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-692/67].

H.E.L., Bhopal

2660. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating to revise the schedule of production in the Heavy Electricals factory at Bhopal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present programme of production in the factory in relation to the remaining years of the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No. Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The factory is at present manufacturing the following items of electrical equipment:—

(i) Switchgear and Control gear; (ii) Transformers, (iii) Capacitors; (iv) Traction motors, (v) Industrial motors; (vi) Heavy Rotating Plant; and (vi) Steam and Water turbines.

The estimated value of finished output of the factory in the remaining years of the Fourth Plan is as follows:

Year	Value (in rupees lakhs)
1967-68	2040
1968-69	3500
1969-70	4550
1970-71	5150

Issue of Industrial Licences in Madhya Pradesh

2661. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued to entrepreneurs to locate their undertakings in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) the number out of them which were either revoked or surrendered; and

(c) the number of applications for industrial licences currently under consideration and the names of the parties concerned?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Sixty-two licences were issued to entrepreneurs to locate their undertakings in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years, i.e., 1962-63 to 1966-67.

(b) Sixteen licences, out of the sixty-two licences, were either revoked or surrendered.

(c) Thirty-seven applications for industrial licences were currently under consideration. A list showing the names of the parties concerned is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-693/67]

Supply of Iron Ore to Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

2662. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Baburao Patel:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela is

buying iron ore since 1966 at a high rate exclusively from three firms namely, (1) M|s B. Patnaik Mines Private Ltd. (2) M|s. Misrilal Dharamchand Private Ltd., and (3) M|s. Rungta Sons Private Ltd., without calling for tenders;

(b) the quantity of iron ore purchased from these firms and their value in rupees during the year ending the 31st March 1967; and

(c) the price Hindustan Steel Ltd. pays per tonne to these Companies as against the prevailing price in the market per tonne?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c): Hindustan Steel Ltd, Rourkela is buying iron ore since 1966 from three firms namely. Mesrs B Patnaik Mines Private Ltd, Messrs. Misrilal Jain and Messrs Rungta Sons. The quantity of iron ore purchased from these firms and their value during the year ending March 31, 1967 is as follows:

Name of the party	Quantity (In tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1. M/s. Misrilal Jain	2,13.945	34.92
2. M s. B. Patnaik	2.81.236	45 90
3. M/ . Rungta Sons	1,92.294	31.39

Although no formal tenders were called before entering into contracts with these firms, a number of firms in the Barajamda area, and public sector organisations like Messrs. National Minerals Development Corporation, Kiriburu, and Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa (Kandadhar), were contacted. It is understood that very few mine owners were in a position to supply high grade iron ore as well as manganese ore, and many did not show any iterest. As the stocks of high grade iron ore with HSL, Rourkela had come down to only 2 days' consumption, there was no alternative but to arrange for supplies immediately to keep the Plant running without further formalities. The contracts with these firms were finalised at the rate of Rs. 16 per tonne. As against this, the prices demanded by the firms contacted by HSL ranged between Rs. 16 and Rs 19 per tonne.

It may be mentioned that the question is being examined by the Committee on Public Undertakings.

Supply of Iron Ore to Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

2663. **Shri Baburao Patel:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela has stopped purchasing iron ore through M's. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd, a Government of India Undertaking, which was specially formed to develop the iron ore mining industry; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that three firms, namely (1) M/s. B. Patnaik Mines Private Ltd. (2) M's. Misrial Dharmchand Private Ltd. and (3) M|s. Rungta Sons Private Ltd., because of their monoply dealings with Hindustan Steel Ltd., are blackmailing small mine-owners to undersell their iron ore to them at lower rates, which iron ore is in turn supplied by them to Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take to stop this nefarious practice; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela, used to purchase high grade iron ore through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, mainly because the supplies from its captive mines were not sufficient to meet their requirements. In February, 1966, how-

ever, the stocks of high grade iron ore with the Plant had come down to only 2 days' consumption. In the absence of any satisfactory settlement regarding assured supplies at agreed prices, there was no alternative but to arrange for supplies immediately from wherever they were available to keep the Plant running. Accordingly, the Plant entered into contract with three private parties for supply of Iron Ore. It is understood that an agreement has since been reached between MMTC and HSL under which MMTC will take over in accordance with the terms of the contracts themselves, the operations of these contracts for the supply of high grade iron ore and manganese ore with effect from July 1, 1967. Orders for additional quantities are also being placed in MMTC by Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela.

It may be mentioned that the contracts placed on private parties are being examined by the Committee on Public Undertakings.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Assistant Divisional Personnel Officers

2664. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any period of stay at one place has been fixed in the case of Assistant Personnel/Divisional Personnel Officers in any one Division or Station on the Northern Railway;

(b) if not the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such officers (separately for D.P.Os|A.P.Os) who have stayed at one Division or place for more than 3 years (Division-wise) on the Northern Railway; and

(d) the number out of them who have stayed in their home Division for more than 3 years on the Northern Railway and the reasons for retaining them there for unduly long periods?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No rigid period of stay at one place has been fixed.

(b) Officers are not normally retained at one place for unduly long periods. Transfers are periodically made keeping in view administrative reuirements.

(c)

Division/ Office.	*D.P.O.*	*A.P.O*
Heaquarters Office, New Delhi	..	6
Allahabad	1	..
Bikaner	..	1
Delhi Division.	..	3
Jodhpur	..	1
Lucknow	..	2
Alambagh (Workshop Lucknow.	..	1
Jodhpur (Workshop)	..	1
Moradabad	..	1
A.P.O.(Construction)Chopran	..	1

(d) Five, out of whom three are under orders of transfer. Reasons for retaining them in their home Divisions are given in reply to item (b) above.

T.T.Es. and Conductors

2665. Shri George Fernandes: Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation in any form has been received by his Ministry from the Travelling Ticket Examiners and Conductors of trains that they be treated as "Running Staff" of the Railways;

(b) if so, the steps taken to concede to this legitimate demand; and

(c) when the final decision on the matter is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Under the rules, only such staff are classified as Running Staff as are directly in charge of

and responsible for the running of trains. Although Travelling Ticket Examiners and Conductors perform duties on running trains their duties are not connected with the actual movement of trains. As such there is no justification for treating them as Running Staff.

पश्चिम जर्मन के साथ व्यापार करार

2666 श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ अपने व्यापार से भारत को जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की आशा थी, उतनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई नहीं जा सकी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ एक व्यापार करार किया गया है जिसमें भारत से निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिलेगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उससे भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ ऐसा व्यापार करार नहीं किया जा सका ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) काफी समय से पश्चिमी जर्मनी को होने वाला भारतीय निर्यात उस देश से होने वाले आयात से पीछे रह गया है और गत वर्षों में हमारे निर्यात के मूल्य में कोई विशेष तबदीली नहीं हुई है।

(ख) दोनों देशों के मध्य पहले ही एक व्यापार करार है जिस पर पहले 1955 में हस्ताक्षर हुए थे और जो अनिश्चित काल के लिए वैध है और जिसे दोनों में से किसी भी देश द्वारा तीन माह की सूचना देकर ही समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

(ग) पश्चिमी जर्मनी के साथ व्यापार करार में मुख्यतः उन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है जिन्हें पश्चिमी जर्मनी को भारतीय निर्यात के विकास हेतु पश्चिमी जर्मनी सरकार देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। करार केवल स्वरूप में अनुज्ञात्मक है तथा उसमें किसी भी देश को दूसरे देश से किसी विशेष वस्तुओं की खरीदारी की बाध्यता नहीं है और उसमें दोनों देशों के मध्य व्यापार विनिमय के परिणाम के संबंध में भी कोई अनुबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिये व्यापार करार के परिणामस्वरूप अर्जित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की मात्रा की बताना कठिन है।

(घ) और (ङ) भारत तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी के मध्य व्यापार दोनों देशों के बीच हुए व्यापार तथा भुगतान करारों के आधार पर किया जाता है। चालू करार, जिन पर सितम्बर 1964 में हस्ताक्षर हुए थे, 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक वैध है तथा उनमें अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपये में संतुलित आधार पर माल के विनिमय की व्यवस्था है।

Balance Sheets of Companies

2667. Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that several companies such as Gwalior Rayon, Kesoram Cotton and Rohtas Industries carry on different types of business but publish one consolidated Balance Sheet and statement of Profit and Loss;

(b) whether the share holders/public have demanded that separate balance sheets should be maintained for each type of business;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to advise/direct companies to do this by way of instruction, changes in the rules or amendment of the Companies Act; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) Representations to this effect have been received from some individuals but it is not known whether they are shareholders of any company or not.

(c) The question of amendment of the Companies Act, 1956 to prescribe that companies having diversified lines of production should show the Profit & Loss Account separately for each separate activity is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Company Law Advisory Committee.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Scooters

2668. Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 599 on the 26th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from among those who are eligible for the allotment of scooters from Government quota, the officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above get the scooters within a year whereas the Officers below this rank are required to wait for 3 to 5 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the whole policy in respect of the eligibility and allotment?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Applications received for allotment of scooters are classified in certain categories and separate quota of scooters has been fixed for each of these categories. Officers drawing a salary of Rs. 900 and above constitute one of these categories and a small quota of scooters has been earmarked for them. Since the number of applications received from officers coming in this category is relatively small, the waiting period for getting allotment of a scooter by them from the Central Government quota is shorter than in the case of some of the other categories.

(c) No proposal to modify this procedure is under consideration at present.

Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council

2669. Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion council consists mostly of officers and merchants selected by Government;

(b) whether the nominees of merchants were allowed to be selected by the various Trade Associations of the country;

(c) whether Government had consulted these Associations before nominating trade representatives on this Council; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government has not nominated either any representatives of merchants or representa-

tives of the trade on the Council. It has nominated three official representative on the Working Committee and two on the Committee of Administration. Actually, three officials have been nominated out of which two are in both the Committees. These officials are; (i) Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay; (ii) Joint Director (Export Promotion), Bombay; and (iii) Director, All India Handicrafts Board.

(d) The question does not arise in view of what is stated in reply to (a), (b) and (c).

Non-availability of Wagons

2670. Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government regarding the difficulties in getting railway wagons to despatch coir yarn and coir goods from Cochin and other stations in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the action the Government have taken to help the Coir Trade in this respect?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) In spite of the heavy movement of imported foodgrains, fertilisers and other high priority traffic, efforts have been made to step up loading of coir traffic. During the period from 1st April to 8th June, 1967, 437 broad gauge wagons of coir were loaded from Cochin Harbour Terminus and other stations in the Kerala State. In addition, 55,109 quintals of coir fibre and coir products were also cleared as "Smalls" from Cochin and other stations in Kerala State. In order to improve despatches of coir, open wagons covered with tarpaulins are also being supplied for movement of this traffic.

Stoppage of Passenger Trains on Jind Junction

2671. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passenger trains coming to and going from Jind Junction do not stop near the exist gate but stop at a distance of about half a furlong on either side from the exit gate causing great inconvenience to the passengers as they have to walk over the distance with their luggage and babies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remove this inconvenience to passengers ?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Yes, the trains are stopping at Jind Junction station at a distance of about 30 yards in up direction and 70 yards in down direction from the exit gate in accordance with the yard lay-out of the station.

(c) No inconvenience has been complained of by the passengers.

Industries in Bihar

2672. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Sri Chand Goel:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Bihar Government by the Central Government to set up industries during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount spent by the State during 1966-67 and the number of units set up in Bihar during the above period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A sum of Rs. 93.35 lakhs

was allotted to the Bihar Government as Central assistance for setting up of industries during 1966-67.

(b) The State Government spent Rs. 96.45 lakhs for the purpose. 396 industrial units were set up in the State during 1966-67.

Button Industries

2673. Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Ramavatar Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the places in our country where M.O.P. Button industries operate;

(b) the total output of these M.O.P. button industries per year;

(c) whether these buttons are exported to other countries; and

(d) which country is the main importer of M.O.P. buttons?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Industrial Licences

2674. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Goa, Daman and Diu who have applied for idustrial licences during the period from April 1966 to March 1967; and

(b) whether their applications have been considered and if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Three parties from Goa, Daman and Diu applied for industrial licences, during the period April 1966 to March, 1967.

(b) Application from one of the parties is under consideration. The applications from the two other parties were for the manufacture of "Iron ore Pellets", which item is not covered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The parties have been advised accordingly.

Import of Cotton by Dhanrajmal Gobindran

2675. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri K. Anbazhagan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundred of bales of cotton were imported by Dhanrajmal Gobindran for New Commercial Mills and delivered to Mafatlal Group of Mills without any permit;

(b) whether, cotton imported by the Khadi Mills through the same firm was similarly delivered to Century Mills of the Birla Group without the requisite permit;

(c) if so, the actual quantities sold without permit to Mafatlal and Birla Group Mills and the values involved; and

(d) the action taken against parties involved in these irregular and illegal transactions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The matter is being looked into.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

Substitutes and Casual Employees at Itarsi Station

2676. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board's orders regarding substitutes and casual employees working at Itarsi Station on the Central Railway are being complied with ;

(b) if so, why substitutes working for over one year have not been given

the rights and privileges as are admissible to temporary Railway employees and why casual employees are not given service cards;

(c) whether it is a fact that the service cards of the casual employees are retained by Officers for manipulating entries to the detriment of employees ; and

(d) whether Government propose to absorb continuous casual labour as monthly employees?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Board's orders on employment of Substitutes and Casual labour have been complied with excepting in a few cases which are being set right. Service cards to casual labour have been issued in almost all the cases and arrangements are under way to issue the same to the others.

(c) No

(d) All casual labour cannot be absorbed as regular Railway servants, but they are admitted to temporary status on completion of six months of continuous employment, and for as long as their work lasts This, however, does not apply to those employed on Projects

Watermen and Sweepers at Itarsi Station

2677. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that watermen and sweepers on the Central Railway work for 12 hours whereas the casual labourers work for 8 hours ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that watermen and sweepers at Itarsi Railway Station are paid Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.50 per day and casual labourer Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 2.50 per day; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this distinction?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Not necessarily, as the duty hours of watermen, sweepers and casual labourers depend on the classification of the post actually held, continuous or intermittent, as the case may be.

(b) and (c). Some casual labour working as watermen and sweepers at Itarsi were by mistake paid at less than Rs. 1.50 per day instead of at Rs. 1.50 per day. The difference is now being paid. Casual labour working in other employments get wages depending on the rates prevalent in the locality for those employments These could differ from the rates fixed for sweepers or watermen.

Substitutes at Itarsi Railway Station

2678. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) whether substitutes are working in the Signalling and Interlocking Sections at Itarsi Railway Station under a Station Master ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said persons are shown as substitutes in pay-sheets and muster rolls but they are being paid as casual labourers ;

(c) whether these substitutes are not entitled to get the same pay and privileges as the permanent employees ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this distinction?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d) Yes; by mistake some substitutes were paid on daily rates of pay as applicable to casual labourers instead of monthly rates of pay. Arrangements are being made to pay the difference in wages to the concerned staff.

(c) Substitutes are entitled to regular scales of pay and allowances as admissible to posts they hold. On completion of six months' continuous

service they are entitled to all rights and privileges as admissible to temporary railway servants.

Stoppage of Malabar Express at Quilandy

2679. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Malabar Express now does not stop at Quilandy Station on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Stoppage of 29 Dn. Malabar Express at Quilandi station has been withdrawn from 1st April, 1967 in consultation with the Railway's Time Table Committee. There is no justification for restoration of this stoppage due to meagre offering of long distance traffic.

Laying of New Railway Lines on North-Eastern-Frontier Railway

2680. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway lines on the North-Eastern Railway proposed to be laid in the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) time likely to be taken for a direct rail link between Nirmali and Supaul?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The proposals of new lines to be taken up for construction during the Fourth Five Year Plan have not been finalised so far.

(b) There is no proposal at present to provide a direct rail connection between Nirmali on one side of the river Kosi, and Supaul on the other.

Closure of Raichur-Bombay Booking of Wagons

2681. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Raichur-Bombay booking of wagons has been closed for about two months now;

(b) the reasons for this closing of booking; and

(c) the losses sustained by the industries in Raichur consequent upon this decision?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Restrictions which did not affect high priority traffic were imposed on the booking of traffic from Raichur for Bombay from 8th April, 1967 till 31st May, 1967, owing to difficult movement position over the Bombay Division of the Central Railway caused by unsatisfactory D.C. Electric Loco position. These restrictions have since been lifted and traffic is now moving freely from Raichur.

(c) Not known.

जयपुर और सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशनों के बीच स्टेशनों पर जल की कमी

2682. **श्री मीठा लाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर और सवाई माधोपुर (पश्चिम रेलवे) के बीच के सभी स्टेशनों पर पानी नहीं मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चाकसू स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को खारी पानी मिलता

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नही । जयपुर और सवाई माधोपुर के बीच सभी स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध है ।

(ख) सवाल नही उठता ।

(ग) चाकसू स्टेशन पर उपलब्ध पीने का पानी कुछ खारा है । लेकिन इस खण्ड पर जब माल गाडिया आती हैं तब उन के साथ लगी हुई पानी की सहायक टकियों द्वारा मीठे पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है ।

खांडिया रेलवे स्टेशन

2683. श्री मीठा लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे का खांडिया रेलवे स्टेशन समाप्त किया जाने वाला है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) सवाल नही उठता ।

आगरा फोर्ट और गंगापुर सिटी के बीच चलने वाली सवारी गाड़ियां

2684. श्री मीठा लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे में आगरा फोर्ट और गंगापुर सिटी के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों को आगे सवाई माधोपुर जंक्शन तक चलाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित लाइन क्षमता और सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन पर टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण 84 अप–83 डाउन आगरा किला-गंगापुर सिटी सवारी गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र सवाई माधोपुर तक बढ़ाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से इस समय व्यावहारिक नही है ।

सारामपुर (मध्य रेलवे) और गंगापुर सिटी (पश्चिमी रेलवे) के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2685. श्री मीठा लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारावल्ली होकर एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछा कर सारामपुर (मध्य रेलवे) को गंगापुर सिटी (पश्चिमी रेलवे) के साथ मिलाने का विचार है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस लाइन का काम कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इस क्षेत्र में जहां कि मूल्यवान पत्थरों का भण्डार है रेलवे लाइन न बिछाई जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) सवाल नही उठता ।

(ग) रकम की कमी के कारण इस प्रस्ताव को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिए पर्याप्त उच्च प्राथमिकता मिलने की सम्भावना नही है ।

पश्चिम रेलवे में गंगापुर सिटी और दौसा के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2686. श्री मीठा लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में बामनवास और सरोर से होकर गंगापुर सिटी और दौसा

के बीच एक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) रकम की कमी के कारण इस प्रस्ताव को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

India United Mills

2687. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fraud has been detected in the management|accounts of the India United Mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). Certain irregularities have been detected in the management|accounts of the India United Mills. The three irregularities during the period after the Authorised Controller took over relate to shortages in stocks, packing of superior wastes in bags declared to contain inferior wastes and excess delivery of goods. Necessary enquiries were made by the Authorised Controller and the persons concerned have been punished. As regards the irregularities relating to the period before the Authorised Controller took over, these are under investigation at present.

Asbestos Manufacturing Companies

2688. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the asbestos manufacturing Companies in the country at present with their installed capacities; and

(b) the foreign exchange allotted to each unit in the second half of 1966?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of asbestos cement products is furnished below:

Name of units	Installed capacity per annum including capacity under installation which is to go into production immediately (Tonnes)	Foreign exchange allocation for raw materials (six months) during later half of 1966-67	Foreign exchange allocation for spare parts (six months) during later half of 1966-67
1. M/s. Asbestos Cement Ltd., Bombay	200,000	Rs. 141,61,775	Rs. 8,00,600
2. M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Hyderabad	2,22,000*	Rs. 183,11,775	Rs. 7,88,300
3. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar Bihar	36,000	Rs. 26,15,355	Rs. 1,47,800
4. M/s. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Bombay	32,000	Rs. 31,96,355	Rs. 1,80,600
5. M/s. Southern Asbestos Cement Ltd., Madras	30,000	Rs. 14,53,178	Rs. 82,700

*Includes a capacity of 30,000 tonnes for pressure pipes which is under installation and is expected to go into production in the second half of 1967.

Railway Staff College, Baroda

2689. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration had initiated proceedings in 1963 to acquire costly 8 acre piece of land for parade ground purposes adjacent to the Railway Staff College at Baroda;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway Staff College at Baroda has 45 acres of open land within its compound which is being used as garden;

(c) whether as an economy measure, Railway Administration propose to drop the acquisition of costly unrequired land and instead make a provision for the parade ground within the compound of Railway Staff College; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The question whether acquisition of this land be dropped is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Diesel Coaches running from Trichy to Manamadurai

2690. Shri Kirutinan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diesel Coaches running from Trichy to Manamadurai in Madras State are in condemned state; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Line from Arrangtangi to Tondi

2691. Shri Kirutinan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend the railway line from Arrangtangi to Tondi in Madras State; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Due to paucity of funds for construction of new railway lines during the Fourth Plan, this line may not merit adequate priority for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. Besides, the State Government have not recommended this line for inclusion in the Fourh Plan and no investigations have been carried out previously.

Railway Lines in Madras State

2692. Shri Kirutinan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that departmental surveys have been made to construct railway lines from (i) Dindigul to Karaikudi (ii) Karaikudi to Tondi and (iii) Manamadurai to Tuticorin in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). No investigations have been made for proposals (i) and (ii). A Traffic Survey for proposal (iii) was carried out in 1927 but the line was not considered justified

Woollen Tows

2693. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that woollen tows worth Rs. 50 lakhs were imported for defence purposes during the last five years;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the woollen tows have not been utilised for defence purposes; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the purpose for which these tows are being put to?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir. However, permission had been given during 1963 for the import of Nylon tow for Rs. 50 lakhs on barter basis against export of manganese ore and the Tow was proposed to be utilised to meet defence requirements. Also, during 1965-66, Nylon Tow worth Rs. 8.26 lakhs was imported, to meet defence requirements.

(b) and (c). The Tow imported under the barter arrangement was allowed to be released for civilian consumption, as it was subsequently not required for defence requirements. The Tow imported during 1965-66 is being used to meet defence requirements.

Sharing Profits of Productivity

2694. Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council appointed a sub-Committee to go into the question of sharing the gains of productivity;

(b) if so, when;

(c) when the report of the sub-Committee was submitted;

(d) whether it is a fact that there could be no unanimity on the question among the Members of the Sub-Committee; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) October, 1963.

(c) January, 1967.

(e) A compromise formula proposed by the Chairman of the National Productivity Council which was generally acceptable to all sections excepting the representative of employers has been approved by the Governing Body of the Council. The Council has printed the report and distributed copies to the concerned organizations for implementation.

Prices of Raw Materials vis-a-vis Finished Products

2695. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Liladhar Koteki:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the news item entitled "P.M. has talks on economic policy change" in the Hindustan Times, dated the 24th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether physical controls are proposed to be extended to make an impact on prices of raw materials going into the production of essential consumer goods and to regulate raw materials prices to keep down the prices of the finished products; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Government keep a watch over the prices of raw materials going into the production of essential consumer goods and take appropriate measures whenever necessary.

Priority Industries of Export Oriented Industries

2696. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Liladhar Koteki:
Shri Shree Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the steps taken to meet the requirements of priority industries as well as export-oriented industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): The various provisions made for meeting the requirements of raw materials, components and spares of priority industries are mentioned in paras 21—40 of Section I of the current Red Book.

The policy an procedure for the grant of replenishment licences against exports effected by registered exporters are given in Part 'B' in Section III of the Red Book.

Special facilities have been provided to assist export-oriented manufacturing units in meeting their requirements of capital goods.

ECAFE Conference in Tokyo

2697. Shri R. K. Birla: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian delegate to the annual session of the ECAFE, recently held in Tokyo, stated that the loan burden is largely cancelling out foreign aid received by developing countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of other participating countries to the Indian delegate's views?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. What the Indian delegate had stated was that "the substantial and rising proportion of export earnings of the developing countries is pre-empted by debt-service charges". Similar views were expressed by a number of other delegations from the developing countries. In its report, adopted at the Tokyo Session, the Commission viewed with concern the decline in the net inflow of foreign aid due to mounting debt servicing charges, and rising interest payment. The Commission made a strong plea to the aid giving countries to ease the terms and conditions of foreign loans, and to increase the proportion of grants and untied and interest-free loans in their aid programme.

Purchase of Carpets by N.C.D.C.

2698. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi made a bulk purchase of carpets and curtains in 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the amount involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). N.C.D.C. made the purchases indicated below:

	Rs.
(1) One Woollen Carpet .	775·00
(2) 16 Jute Carpets .	1500·62
(3) Linoleum flooring	808 20
(4) Curtains . .	1269·60
TOTAL	4353·42

Capital Blocked in N.C.D.C. Collieries

2699. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital blocked in surplus machinery, stores, spare-parts and buildings in various collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi;

(b) the total foreign exchange involved therein;

(c) the total amount of loss on account of depreciation, interest charges, etc. on such surpluses; and

(d) when the Corporation expects to put these surpluses into use?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-694/67].

(c) The total amount of loss on account of depreciation has not been worked out. The amount of interest charges on capital comes to about Rs. 46.38 lakhs per annum.

(d) Largely during the 4th Plan period and a small quantity in the 5th Plan period.

Badli Industrial Estate

2700. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power was released to the industrial sheds many months after the allotment of sheds to the industrial units at Badli Industrial Estate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rent of the sheds was being charged from the industrial units from the date of the allotment of the sheds;

(c) whether the industrial units had to pay the rent for the sheds even though power was not there to run the units for many months, for no fault of theirs;

(d) if so, whether the units represented for waiving rent charges for the period between the date of allotment of the sheds and the date of release of power to them; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Delhi Administration initiated action for the sanction of industrial power load to the seven units in the Badli Industrial Estate about three months prior to the actual date of handing over the possession of sheds to the allottees, in order to help the allottees in securing the power connection as soon as they took over possession of the sheds. But it was at the instance of the allottees that the possession of sheds was given to them prior to the connection of power to the units. The units agreed in writing to pay the lease from the date of possession without asking for the amenities viz. electricity and water, which may be provided to them in due course of time.

In the above circumstances it is not possible to waive rental charges for the period between the actual taking over of the sheds and the date of power connection to the sheds.

Collection of Rent in Badli Industrial Estate

2701. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any industrial units at Badli Industrial Estate which have not been paying the rent charges of their sheds regularly for over a year;

(b) if so, the names of these units and the arrears outstanding against each; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to recover the arrear at an early date?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Name of the Unit	Amount of arrears outstanding upto 31-5-1967
1. M/s. Alpna Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Rs. 15,500·00
2. M/s Baibro Engg. & Genl. Mfgrs.	9,500·00
3. M/s. Sandow Mfg. Co.	14,500·00
4. M/s. Hitkari Bros of Delhi (Cycles).	3,500·00
5. M/s. Bharat Krishi Yantra Udyog.	10,000·00
6. M/s. Nehru Hosiery Mills (Indra Spinners & & Processers)	8,500·00
7. M/s. Industrial Engg. Corpn. of India.	8,500·00
TOTAL	70,000·00

(c) The cases referred to at S. Nos. 1 and 3 of Part (b) have been referred by the Delhi Administration to the Collector, Delhi, for recovery. Notices have been issued regularly to all the units for realisation of rent.

Sheds in Badli Industrial Estate

2702. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since fixed any value for the Industrial Sheds at Badli Industrial Estate;

(b) if so, the amount so fixed, shedwise;

(c) whether Government contemplate to give these sheds to the allottees on hire-purchase basis;

(d) wheher the rent already paid by the industrial units will be adjusted against the hire-purchase value; and

(e) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to revise the rent being charged at present from these units?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir, Provisionally.

(b) Rs. 54,826 (approx.) per shed.

(c) It is provided in the approved pattern of Industrial Estates that the intending users may be given the option to take the land and building on the hire-purchase system or on a rental basis or on an outright purchase basis. Those who take the sites on a rental basis are to be encouraged to change over to the hire-purchase system in course of time.

(d) No decision has yet been taken.

(e) Does not arise.

Deterioration in the quality of Ambassador Car

2703. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality and durability of the Ambassador car is decreasing day by day;

(b) whether Government have also received reports in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Complaints about defects in the Ambassador car have been on the increase.

(b) and (c). All defects complained of are immediately brought to the notice of the manufacturers, with a view not only to get the defects in the particular vehicles rectified, but also to ensure that the same defects are not repeated in the subsequent production of cars.

The importance of inspecting and testing every car before it is sold has been impressed on the manufacturers. Besides a scheme for subjecting cars of each make to endurance tests at the Technical Development Establishment for Vehicles of the Defence Ministry is being worked out.

Level crossing at Charkhi Dadri Station

2704. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a level crossing at Charkhi Dadri Station of the Northern Railway in the city area;

(b) whether passengers and vehicles plying on the road have to wait for a long time due to the Railway traffic and shunting on this crossing;

(c) whether Government propose to construct a bridge over this crossing; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. At the Rewari end of Charkhi Dadri Station.

(b) During train movements and shunting operations there is some unavoidable detention to road traffic.

(c) It is not feasible to provide a road overbridge at this level crossing due to the long approaches involved affecting busy market area. Alternatively, it was proposed some years back jointly by the Railway and the Road Authorities to construct instead an 8 ft. wide subway for the use of pedestrians and to retain the present level crossing to pass the behicular traffic. The proposal for the subway could not, however, be progressed further due to the local Municipal authority having not been able to meet the cost involved as required under the extent rules; and accordingly the proposal was dropped by the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries

2705. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale industries run by power have progressed during the last ten years in terms of capital employed and the value of goods produced;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to stimulate capital formation in this sector and also to ensure that modern technological methods advances and processes are made available to small-scale industries at reasonable cost?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Comprehensive data for the last 10 years in respect of small scale industries run by power is not available. Statistical data is available for the years 1960—63 in respect of small scale industrial units registered under the Indian Factories Act, most of which are run with power. The capital employed (fixed assets) by such units registered an increase of 11 per cent during the period 1960—63. The corresponding increase in gross out-put of such units was 32 per cent. It is expected that this tempo has been kept up in the later years also.

(c) No special steps are being taken to stimulate capital formation in the small scale sector. Small scale units are, however, eligible for such assistance/tax incentives as are available to the industry in general for ploughing back profits.

The Central Small Industries Organisation with the help of their elaborate net work of Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres, the Prototype Production-cum-Training Centres run by the National Small Industries Corporation at Okhla, New Delhi, Rajkot and Howrah and the Technical Training Institutes established by the State Governments provide technical assistance and training to the small scale industrialists and technicians in modern technological methods and processes, free of cost. The whole emphasis of the small industries development programme has been on the modernisation of the small industries sector by encouraging the adoption of improved processes and techniques of production by small producers.

भिलाई में इण्डस्ट्रीयरों का सम्मेलन

2706. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस की सहायता से चल रहे उपक्रमों में काम कर रहे इन्जीनियरों का एक सम्मेलन भिलाई में अप्रैल के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हुआ था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सम्मेलन में विदेशों से आयात किये जाने वाले पुर्जों के निर्माण को सम्भव बनाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्दा रहदी): (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) सम्मेलन के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया सामान्यतः अनुकूल थी।

चम्पारन और पटना के बीच एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

2707 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में विशेषकर चम्पारन क्षेत्र में कोई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चालू नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे के भूतपूर्व राज्य मंत्री ने 1966 में मोतिहारी के एक जलसे में घोषणा की थी कि चम्पारन और पटना के बीच एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चालू की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) उत्तरी बिहार में डाक-एक्सप्रेस गाडियां चलती हैं। लेकिन मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज खण्ड के चम्पारन क्षेत्र में कोई डाक एक्सप्रेस गाडी नहीं चलती।

(ख) और (ग). भूतपूर्व रेलवे राज्य मंत्री को 8-8-66 को उन के मोतीहारी दौरे के समय और उस से पहले दिये गये अभ्यावेदनों के फलस्वरूप 97/98 सवारी गाड़ियों को एक्सप्रेस में बदल कर नरकटियागंज पलेजाघाट खण्ड पर चलाने अथवा एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के प्रश्न पर सविस्तार विचार किया गया लेकिन इस समय इस खण्ड पर जितना यातायात होता है उस की जरूरतों को देखते हुए ऐसा करने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया।

Railway Over-bridges in Kanpur

2708. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that 3 Railway over-bridges at Kanpur have not yet been constructed despite the repeated assurances by the Railway authorities,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the construction is to be undertaken?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c) It is presumed that the three proposals for construction of railway over-bridges in Kanpur referred to are:

(i) an additional overbridge near Govindpuri,

(ii) a road over-bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing on G T Road; and

(iii) a road under-bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing on Mahatma Gandhi Road

The present position in respect of each of these bridges is given below:

(i) *Govindpuri*—The Railway has long since constructed the bridge proper at its own cost. The approaches have to be constructed by the Corporation Authorities at their cost and this portion of work has not been completed.

(ii) *G. T. Road.*—Technical details of the scheme have not yet been fina-

lised by the State Government. The Railways have provided funds for their share of the work during the current financial year and will commence work on their portion as soon as details have been finalised and the State Government take up their share of the work on the approaches.

(iii) *Mahatma Gandhi Road.*—Technical details have been finalised and the Railways have made provision for their share of the work during the current financial year. It is uderstood that the Nagar Mahapalika who is to pay for the approaches is not yet in a position to finance its share of work. As soon as the Road Authorities are prepared to start the work on the approaches the Railways will take up the work on the subway proper simultaneously

Closure of Palana Coal Mines

2709. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Palana coal mines in Bikaner District (Rajasthan) have almost been closed and more than 200 workers have been rendered jobless as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Palana Lignite Mines in Bikaner District in Rajasthan have discontinued production with effect from 1st April, 1967 The number of workers retrenched are 101

(b) The reasons for closure are as follows:

(i) Poor sale of lignite

(ii) Accumulation of stocks

(iii) Continuing heavy losses.

रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा कोयले की खरीद

2710. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह आमरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई विभिन्न किस्म के कोयलों की खरीद से सरकार को प्रतिमास 48 लाख रुपये की हानि उठानी पड़ती है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम घटिया किस्म का कोयला सप्लाई करता है और बढ़िया किस्म के कोयले के मूल्य लेता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के विरुद्ध कोई जांच कराने का है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० वृ० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

चश्मों के कांच का निर्माण

2711. श्री रवि राय :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री एम० एस० जोशी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय इंजीनियरी संस्था ने चश्मों के कांच के निर्माण के लिए गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक कम्पनी के आवेदन पत्र की सिफारिश की थी ?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कम्पनी को अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी यद्यपि उस

समय इस प्रकार के सामान का आयात किया जा रहा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ झुग्गियों में रहने वाले लोग

2712. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और पुल मिठाई के बीच रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ हजारों लोग झुग्गियों में रह रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या नगर निगम ने रेलवे अधिकारियों से कहा है कि यदि सरकार वचन दे कि वहां पर फिर किसी को बसाने नहीं दिया जायेगा तो वे इन झुग्गीवासियों को वहां से हटा सकते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा वचन दिया है, और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) झुग्गी वालों के हटने पर जितनी जगह खाली होगी वह अधिकांश रेलवे को नई दिल्ली में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए चाहिये ।

Production of Scooters, Motor Cycles and Bicycles

2713. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the production of scooters, motor cycles and bicycles during 1966; and

(b) whether the output outstrips demand in any of these categories and if so, by how much?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The production of scooters, motor cycles and bicycles during the year 1966 has been as under:

Scooters	.	20,971 Nos
Motor-cycles	.	25,039 Nos.
Bicycles . . .		1,630,000 Nos.

(b) No.

Issue of Import Licences

2714. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 854 on the 7th April, 1967 and state the time-limit prescribed for the disposal of the applications for import licences from the date of their receipt to their final disposal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): The maximum time limit fixed for disposal of import applications which are complete in all respects, is one month from the date of receipt in the licencing office. If the licensing authority is not, for some reason, in a position to dispose of the application within this time limit, an interim reply is issued to the applicant.

मेवों का आयात

2715. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1962 से 1966 तक वर्षवार कितने मूल्य के मेवो तथा गोले का आयात किया गया और कितनी मात्रा में;

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्षों में इन मेवो के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई; और

(ग) इन वस्तुओं को किस दर पर बेचा गया और कितना लाभ हुआ ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने नारियल का कोई आयात नही किया है फिर भी, इन वर्षों में राज्य व्यापार निगम ने खोपरे का आयात किया । 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 के वर्षों में आयातित खोपरे तथा मेवो के मूल्य तथा मात्रा का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । [देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 695/67]

सम्बाकू का निर्यात मूल्य

2716. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :*
श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों को निर्यात किये जा रहे सम्बाकू के न्यूनतम मूल्य घोषित करने का है;

(ख) वर्तमान निर्धारित मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन किन देशों को तम्बाकू भेजा गया और देशवार मूल्य क्या थे; और

(घ) इस से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दो विवरण (अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० -696/67]

(घ) 1967 में निर्यात से 30 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की आशा है ।

Passenger Booking on Jabalpur-Itarsi Section

2717. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start passenger booking from Karapgaon, Junehta and Bakanj stations on the Jabalpur-Itarsi section of the Central Railway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Karapgaon station will be opened for passenger traffic shortly

It has also been decided to provide passenger booking facilities as Junehta and Bakanj stations The work will be taken in hand as soon as necessary funds are available.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees of H.E.C., Ranchi

2718. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases extension have been allowed after the date of

superannuation to the employees of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi; and

(b) the details of all such cases giving periods of extension and the reasons for allowing such extensions?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Extension after the date of superannuation has not been allowed to any of the regular employees of the Company. After superannuation from Government Service, 4 officers were appointed in the company as Deputy Controller of Shipping (Claims), Law Officer, Deputy Controller (Movement) and Town Administrator. The first 3 officers have been granted extension till September, 1967 and the last officer till June, 1968. In view of the nature of work handled by them and their experience and suitability the extensions granted were considered necessary.

यूरोपीय साझा बाजार

2719. **श्री स० चं० सामन्त :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरोपीय साझा बाजार के सदस्य देशों द्वारा भारतीय व्यापार के लिये दी गई सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) किन किन देशों ने कठिनाइयां पैदा की हैं अथवा शर्तें बनाने में अपनी अनिच्छा व्यक्त की है; और

(ग) यूरोपीय साझा बाजार के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई व्यापार सुविधाओं से भारत को क्या हानि हुई है अथवा क्या लाभ हुआ है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जनवरी 1964 से शुल्कों को हटाने अथवा घटाने के रूप में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय द्वारा कुछ उष्णकटिबंधीय उत्पादों पर दी गई टैरिफ रियायतों का उपयोग करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है। इसी प्रकार अन्य सुविधाओं, जैसे व्यापारिक मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने की सुविधाओं और भारत के उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिये तकनीकी सहायता का यथासम्भव अधिकतम उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं है।

(ग) भारत से निर्यात किये जाने वाले उत्पादों पर यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय द्वारा दी गई रियायतें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

	लाख रु०
1963	480
1964	537
1965	511
1966	437

इस प्रकार 1963 से 1965 की अवधि में हमारे निर्यात में साधारण सी वृद्धि हुई है। 1966 में गिरावट के कई कारण है जो अधिकांशत: आन्तरिक हैं जैसे घरेलू खपत में वृद्धि तथा उत्पादन में कमी होना।

Import of Cashewnuts

2720. **Shri Mangalathumatom:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Cashew industrialists in Kerala for importing cashewnuts in order to run the cashew factories throughout the year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken on these representations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Import of Cashewnuts is being allowed under Open General Licence.

Import of Capital Goods

2721. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications for the import of capital goods by export-manufacturers have been received for issue of foreign exchange out of the special allocation of foreign exchange in response to the Press Note issued recently by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 124 applications for import of capital goods worth Rs. 4,70,00,000 approx. have been received so far (as on 12-6-1967). The decision of the Capital Goods Committee has been obtained on eight of these applications, while the rest are in different stages of processing.

Small Scale Industries in Rural Areas

2722. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by Government to concentrate efforts on the promotion of small-scale industries in small towns and promising rural areas;

(b) the provision made in this regard in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) how the implementation of such plan is being coordinated between the Centre and the States concerned?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-897/67].

Inconvenience to Railway passengers at Jamui (Eastern Railway)

2723. Shri Devan Sen:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the inconvenience caused to the Railway passengers at Jamui (Eastern Railway, Main line) due to the fact that there is only one window at which tickets are issued;

(b) whether Government propose to open another window for issuing tickets to the passengers at this station; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Normally one booking window operates at this station. However, during peak hours, an additional booking window is also opened.

Madhopur-Garhara Goods Link

2724. Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Divisional Superintendent, Asansol (E.R.) has received representations about the new Madhopur-Garhara Goods link from the Guards and Drivers of Jhajha;

(b) whether certain assurances were given by the said Officer to the Guards and Drivers of Jhajha;

(c) whether any suggestions were made by the said Guards and Drivers to run goods trains to path (in accordance with the Time Table) instead of introducing the new Goods Link with a view to saving time;

(d) if so, whether the assurances mentioned in part (b) above have been implemented;

(e) whether the alternative suggestion of the Guards and Drivers has been considered; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to give work to the Drivers and Guards rendered idle as a result of the new scheme?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

(e) Yes.

(f) The Drivers and Guards of Jhajha are fully employed and, therefore, the question of their being rendered idle does not arise.

Madhopur-Garhara Goods Link

2725 **Shri Nihal Singh:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the introduction of the new goods link (Madhopur-Garhara Link), the drivers residing at Jhajha are required to do continuous duty for long hours ranging from 12 hours to 18 hours or more,

(b) whether any representation has been made to the Divisional Superintendent, Danapur (Eastern Railway) by the Drivers against such long hours of duty,

(c) if so, the action of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to abolish the new goods link and find other more effective ways of achieving economy?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) No.

Coal Checkers on Railways

2726. **Shri Nihal Singh:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board had directed on the 9th October, 1957 that Coal Checkers be considered part of the clerical cadre and be upgraded in terms of the Board's letter No. E(S)-I57CPC/40 of the 1st March, 1951,

(b) whether the Checkers have not only been not upgraded but in Danapur Division (ER) have actually been downgraded, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Battery Trucks in Jamalpur Railway Workshop

2727. **Shri Nihal Singh:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) whether battery trucks have been introduced or sought to be introduced in Jamalpur workshop, E.R.;

(b) whether Auto Truck Drivers have been asked to operate them on the same scale and in the semi-skilled category;

(c) whether the Auto Truck Drivers have demanded classification of Battery Truck Drivers job as skilled on the ground that this truck has to be driven standing; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Battery trucks have been recently provided.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The category of Auto Truck Driver (Battery or Lister) has been classified as Semi-skilled in terms of the Railway Workers Classification Tribunal's Award and there is no justification to reclassify them as skilled.

Night Duty Allowance to Coal Checkers, Danapur Division

2728. Shri Kedar Paswan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Checkers, Danapur Division (ER), were given night duty allowance some time ago;

(b) whether they received this allowance only for one month;

(c) whether this allowance was then dicontinued;

(d) whether this allowance has now been resumed (since 1st April 1967);

(e) if so, whether the allowance for the intervening period will be paid to the coal checkers; and

(f) if so, when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

सहकारी सूत की मिलें

2729. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्यवार कितनी सहकारी सूत मिलें स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं और महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास, आंध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में क्रमशः इस समय कितनी सहकारी सूत मिलें स्थापित की जा रही हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : सहकारी क्षेत्र में जिन मिलों की स्थापना पहले ही हो चुकी है और इस समय हो रही है, उनकी संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

राज्य	पहले ही स्थापित मिलों की संख्या	स्थापित होने वाली मिलों की संख्या
महाराष्ट्र . .	4	18
मद्रास . .	13	—
आंध्र प्रदेश .	3	3
मध्य प्रदेश . .	—	1

बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल को बढ़ाना

2730. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के दोनों ओर लोग रहते हैं तथा वहां की बस्तियों के निवासियों को रेलवे लाइन पार करके जाना पड़ता है जो उनकी जान के लिये खतरनाक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान ऊपरी पुल वाले स्टेशन पर केवल एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म तक जाने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस ऊपरी पुल को दोनों ओर बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पूनाचा) : (क) नगर स्टेशन से 3 मील दूर है और हाल में स्टेशन के दोनों ओर कुछ मकान बना लिये गये हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं। रेलवे राज्य सरकार की लागत पर रेलवे लाइन के आर-पार एक

अलग ऊपरी पैदल पुल बनाने को सहमत है, परन्तु राज्य सरकार इसकी लागत देने में अनिच्छा दिखा रही है।

वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी का नेपानगर स्टेशन पर रुकना

2731 **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी नेपानगर रेलवे स्टेशन जो एक महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक नगर है, और खिड़किया रेलवे स्टेशन पर, जो मध्य रेलवे की बम्बई-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन पर एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यापार केन्द्र है, नहीं रुकती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जनता की सुविधा के लिये वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को इन स्टेशनों पर रोकने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). नेपानगर और खिरकिया स्टेशनों पर लम्बे सफर के बहुत कम यात्री आते-जाते है, इसलिए 27/28 बम्बई-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को नियमित रूपसे इन स्टेशनों पर नहीं ठहराया जाता। लेकिन पहिले दर्जे के यात्रियों और उनके परिचरों की सुविधा के लिए ये गाड़िया प्रार्थना करने पर नेपानगर स्टेशन पर ठहरायी जाती हैं बशर्ते वे नेपानगर से 161 किलोमीटर से अधिक सफर करें या 161 किलोमीटर से अधिक सफर करके नेपानगर आयें।

Panna Diamond Mines

2732. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of diamonds in the Panna Diamond Mines has shown a downward trend in the past causing shortfall in their export;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to seek froeign assistance for scientific mining of diamonds in Panna; and

(d) the other measures beig considered to boost up production and export?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b) The Panna Diamond Project has not yet reached the stage of commercial production. However, diamonds are recovered in the course of prospecting and trial mining operations Recovery of the diamonds steadily increased from 123 carats in 1960-61 to 2798 carats in 1965-66. The production in 1966-67 was, however, 2,407 carats. The fall in the production was due to the virtual exhaustion of the reserves in the Ramkheria area where trial mining was going on and the mining operations had to be shifted to a new area selected for the purpose.

The figures of export of Panna Diamonds separately are not available. However, the total value of exports of diamonds from India went up from Rs 243 lakhs in 1963-64 to Rs. 1107 lakhs in 1966-67.

(c) M/s S John Taylor & Sons, London were appointed consultants for this Project in 1962. They are advising and assisting the National Mineral Development Corporation in developing the Diamond Mine on modern and scientific lines.

(d) A Scheme for developing production from the Ramkheria and Majhgawan Mines by mechanised mining of the deposits, on a scale slightly lower than the optimum commercial prouction has been drawn up and a decision regarding the implementation of the Scheme will be taken shortly.

The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has been set up to promote export of all gem and jewellery items including diamonds. The Council provides for sponsoring trade

delegations, sales teams, market studies and publicity in foreign countries and participation in exhibitions and show rooms abroad.

Newsprint Plant in Kerala

2733. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a 500 ton a day newsprint plant; and

(b) if so, whether the plant will be located in Kerala in view of the fact that Kerala offers abundant supply of raw material required for paper manufacture?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Government have under cosideration the setting up a newsprint Plant at some suitable place in U.P./Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Titanium Factory at Trivandrum

2734. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during the Fourth Five Year Plan for the expansion of the Titanium Factory at Trivandrum;

(b) if the amount has not been sanctioned so far, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the expansion work has been started?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores has been tentatively made in the Central Sector in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 2 crores is also tentatively made in the Kerala Plan for this Scheme.

A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Central Budget for 1967-68 with a view to make a beginning on the expansion programme.

The expansion work is expected to be taken up some time during the current year.

Manufacture of Watch Components

2735. Shri Ramanchadra Ulaka:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleaed to state:

(a) the number of units engaged at present in the country in the manufacture of watch components and watch assembling separately;

(b) the total number of watches imported during 1966-67; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent in this regard during the same period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There are at present two large scale units, one in the public and the other in the private sector, engaged in the assembly of watches. They also manufacture watch components for their own use.

(b) and (c) The import figures in respect of watches for the period April 1966-January 1967 are as follows:

Description	*Quantity* (Nos.)	*Value* Rs.
Wrist watches .	1200	38,000
Stop watches .	2200	73,000
Other watches .	2100	63,000

Eport of Textiles

2736. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of textiles to foreign countries has gone up during 1966 as compared to the preceding year; and

(b) if so, he extent thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Exports of cotton textiles during the years 1965 and 1966 were as follows:—

1965—Rs 745.5 million (157.14 million dollars).

1966—Rs. 783 0 million (127.63 million dollars).

Production of Textiles

2737. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of textiles in the country mill made and handloom separately during 1966-67 and the per capita consumption thereof;

(b) whether there is any increase in production this year as compared to the last one year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Mill made cotton cloth—4203 million metres Handloom & Power loom cotton cloth—3102 millionmetres..

(b) Compared to 1965-66, production of mill made cotton cloth registered a fall whereas the production of handloom and powerloom cotton cloth increased. The production in 1965-66 of mill made cotton cloth was 4402 and handloom and powerloom cotton cloth 3039 million metres respectively.

(c) During 1966-67, the cotton textile mill industry was subjected to stresses and strains due to (i) fall in purchasing power, (ii) power cuts imposed in certain States, (iii) difficult cotton situation in the country resulting in one day extra closure in a week, and (iv) shortage of finance.

Small Scale Inventions Development Board

2738. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prizes were given by the Small Scale Invention Development Board during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-698/67]

Ferry Service between Pandu and Amingaon

2739. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ferry service between Pandu and Amingaon is being maintained for transporting Railwaymen residing at Amingaon and working in Pandu-Gauhati area at the cost of Railway Administration;

(b) if so, the monthly expenditure incurred since the opening of the Saraighat Bridge over the Brahmaputra; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the existing shuttle service upto Agthuri Station and reduce the expenditure now incurred for keeping the ferry service?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Ferry trips have been reduced from five to two each way resulting in the saving on expenditure incurred on this account as indicated below:—

Year	Average monthly expenditure (In Rupees)
1963-64 . .	1,30,000
1964-65 . . .	1,34,000
1965-66 . .	92,000
1966-67 .	54,000

Extension of shuttle services, to run to and from Agthori, is not operationally feasible for want of terminal facilities at Agthori.

Selection Committee N.E.F. Rly.

2740 **Shri Dhireshwar Kalita:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases relating to the manipulation of the recommendations of the Selection Committee for selection of staff for promotion to selected posts on the N.E.F. Railway have been enquired into by the Central Vigilance Organisation;

(b) if so, the number of cases enquired into;

(c) the number of Officers found at fault; and

(d) the action taken to avoid the recurrence of such cases in future?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) None as the complaint was found to be baseless.

(d) Does not arise.

Printing Works on N.E.F. Rly.

2741. **Shri Dhireswar Kalita:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether printing works of the North-East-Frontier Railway are got done in private presses inspite of having a press at Kurseong;

(b) if so, the expenditure on this account as also that incurred for running the Press at Kurseong for the past five years separately;

(c) whether any proposal for installing a Press at Maligaon has been received from the North-East-Frontier Railway Administration; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-699/67].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Accident near Doiwala

2742. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how a 1st class bogie came to be attached to the goods train which met with an accident near Doiwala on the morning of 4th May, 1967, killing 5 persons and injuring several others;

(b) the names of the relatives of the Official of the Western Railway who were killed or injured in the said accident;

(c) whether it was proper for this Official to travel in a 1st class bogie by attaching it to a goods train; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take against all those concerned

for allowing a 1st class bogie to be attached to the goods train in this manner?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The first class coach which was lying spare at Hardwar was required for extra traffic at Dehra Dun and to avoid delay it was despatched by the goods train Normally coaching stock is not permitted to be sent by goods trains, unless such stock is defective and not permitted to be attached to a passenger train.

(b) The names of the relatives of the deceased Permanent Way Inspector who were killed or injured in this accident are given below:

Killed		
1	Shri Govind Rao	Father-in-law
2	Shrimati Radha Bai	Mother-in law
Injured		
1	Shriman Sarla	Wife
2.	Shri Mahesh	Son
3	Kumari Sandhya	Daughter
4.	Kumari Nishi	Daughter

(c) It was absolutely improper for this official to have occupied this coach unauthorisedly and travel by the goods train for which he had no valid permit or pass.

(d) Instructions already exist that coaching stock should not be despatched by goods trains These instructions have again been reiterated to all concerned.

Suitable disciplinary action will be taken against the defaulting staff.

Shortage of Wagons in Orissa

2743. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paddy seeds meant for despatch to Bihar from Orissa could not be despatched speedily due to want of wagons;

(b) if so, the requirements of wagons for the purpose and the extent of shortage;

(c) the steps taken to supply adequate number of wagons for the purpose; and

(d) whether there has been any representation from either the Orissa Government or the Bihar Government to this effect?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No During the period from 27th April to 1st June, 1967, demands for 174 wagons were registered for movement of paddy seeds from Orissa to Bihar and these were cleared without any delay. As on 1st June, 1967, no demands were pending.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No.

Production of Chrome Ore

2744. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the offer from the private sector to produce 30 million tonnes of chrome ore and 10 million tonnes of other metal-ferrous ores annually by the end of the Fourth Plan and with much less financial allocation than Rs 102 crores provided for in the public sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): The Central Government has no information about the offer.

मध्य प्रदेश में भिंड में सूती कपड़ा मिल

2745 **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड नगर मे सूती कपड़ा मिल स्थापित करने के लिए किस को तथा कब आशयपत्र दिया गया था;

(ख) मिल को स्थापित करने के कार्य के कब पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) मिल को स्थापित करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). मेसर्ज भारत कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को भिण्ड, मध्य प्रदेश मे एक नई सूती कताई मिल स्थापित करने के लिए एक लाइसेंस अप्रैल, 1962 मे प्रदान किया गया था। इस मिल को स्थापित करने का विचार छोड देने के कारण इस पार्टी ने अब लाइसेंस वापिस कर दिया है।

ग्वालियर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स

2746. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश के आविष्कार ग्वालियर शहर में स्थित ग्वालियर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स नामक कारखाने का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ मे कब लिया था ;

(ख) इस कारखाने के विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) कारखाने का इस समय वार्षिक आय और व्यय कितना है तथा इसमें प्रतिवर्ष कितना उत्पादन होता है; और

(घ) क्या कारखाने में रेल के डिब्बों का निर्माण करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Production of Fiat Cars

2747. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production rate of Fiat Cars is proposed to be stepped up; and

(b) if so, what will be the rate of production of all types of cars made in India annually?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from Messrs. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay—manufacturers of Fiat Cars in the country—for expansion of their capacity for the production of Fiat Cars to 30,000 Nos. per annum. This proposal is under examination. The target of production of passenger cars to be achieved during the Fourth Plan period is yet to be finalised.

भूतान में सीमेंट कारखाना

2748. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भूतान के पामची जिले में सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) सहयोग की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(घ) कार्य के कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) भारत सरकार का भूटान में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Export of Machine Tools to Bulgaria

2749. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bulgaria has agreed to buy machine tools from India; and

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The five year trade and payments agreements between India and Bulgaria signed on 14th February, 1964 provides for export of machine tools from India to Bulgaria. In the year 1966 machine tools worth Rs. 2.61 lakhs were sold to Bulgaria by the State Trading Corporation. No orders have been received so far in the year 1967 by the S.T.C.

Sale of Steel

2750. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable time lag between the production of iron and steel in the public sector projects and their sale and transport to other places; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). There is always some time lag between production and actual despatch, due to arrangements connected with inspection, testing, bundling, procurement of wagons etc. This is the case with all the producers, in the private as well as the public sectors. Sometimes, despatches are also held up due to movement restrictions on various routes or due to non-availability of wagons. Materials are also held up where the materials are in the nature of excess rollings or arisings or where they have been rolled in anticipation of orders because the orders in hand may not be sufficient for economic rolling. In such cases despatches are held up, till orders are procured.

प्रथम श्रेणी के तथा वातानुकूलित डिब्बे

2751 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रथम श्रेणी के तथा वातानुकूलित डिब्बों से कितनी आय हुई है;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त डिब्बों से होने वाली आय तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों से होने वाली आय के अनुपात में कम है; और

(ग) क्या प्रथम श्रेणी के तथा वातानुकूलित डिब्बों की संख्या कम करने का सरकार का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में पहले और वातानुकूल दर्जे से जो आमदनी हुई, वह इस प्रकार है :

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66
वातानुकूल दर्जे	173	180	199
पहला दर्जा	1341	1470	1687

(ख) 1965–66 में प्रत्येक दर्जे के डिब्बे की उपलब्ध क्षमता और प्रति यात्री किलोमीटर वास्तविक आमदनी के आधार पर यातानुकूल डिब्बे की प्रति किलोमीटर आमदनी डाक और साधारण गाड़ी दोनों के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे की आमदनी से कुछ अधिक है। पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे की प्रति किलोमीटर आमदनी साधारण गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे की आमदनी के बराबर है और डाक गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे की आमदनी का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Employment of Displaced Persons in H.E.C. Ranchi

2753. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for jobs from displaced persons in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, with special reference to Adivasis (category-wise);

(b) the total number of displaced persons actually appointed, and the number of adivasis therefor category-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to absorb all displaced persons who meet the requirement of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., for various jobs; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) This information is not available. Applications from displaced persons were not separately called for. All eligible persons were interviewed and a panel of persons suitable for employment drawn up.

(b)

In the grade of	*Adivasis*	*Others*
(i) Rs. 400-950 .	Nil	2
(ii) Rs. 100-575 .	44	25
(iii) upto Rs. 110/-	1057	404

(c) and (d). It is the intention to employ as many displaced persons as possible consistent with the availability of suitable posts. While at present there are not enough vacant posts, as and when suitable vacancies arise, employment of displaced persons will be considered.

Employment of Local Persons in H.E.C., Ranchi

2754. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi as a matter of policy give preference in the employment of the local persons;

(b) if so, the total number of employees as on the 31st March, 1967;

(c) the total number of local people in the District and the neighbouring districts in which the project is located;

(d) the total number of State people (State in which the project is located excluding local persons);

(e) the total number of persons from other States; and

(f) the total number of local persons with a salary of:

(i) Rs. 1,600 and above per month.

(i) Rs. 1,000 and below; and

(iii) Rs. 1,600 per month?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) In the matter of recruitment the Management of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has

recognised that it would be of advantage if persons who come from areas near about the place of location of the project secure appointment to posts in lower scales.

(b) 16426.

(c) to (f). District-wise figures are not maintained and it is not considered necessary to do so. According to existing policy of the Government, recruitment to posts other than those of class III and class IV or equivalent grades is made through all India advertisement and no State-wise statistics are maintained.

The total number of class III and class IV posts is 13823, out of which 10742 are held by persons from Bihar.

Railway Gazetted Staff

2755. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri K. Haldar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Gazetted staff hav asked for parity with other All-India Services in respect of pay; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken on their demand?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The representation from the Railway Gazetted Officers is for the revision of their scales of pay in line with the revision made in other Departments of the Government.

(b) It is already under scrutiny of the Government.

Export of Mild Steel

2756. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports of mild steel have decreased and are coming to a standstill;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive the export of this item?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Attack on Railway Booking Office, Ranaghat

2757. Shri S. K. Tanuriah:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge crowd attacked the Railway booking office, looted and damaged railway property at

Ranaghat Station in Nadia District of West Bengal on the 15th May, 1967;

(b) if so, the causes of the incident and the total loss of life and railway property thereby; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Yes. It has been reported that on 14-5-1967, at about 22.30 hrs. one married girl and a boy along with another person reported to be ex-convict, were produced before the Government Railway Police, Ranaghat, alleging that the girl was being kidnapped by the boy. After police interrogation both, the girl and boy were found to be cousins and were released Subsequently, the third man was also released. The action of police in interrogating the girl and boy enraged the public who demanded to hand them over the person who produced the above persons on false allegation. The police tried to pacify the crowd but to no avail and subsequently the mob became violent, started throwing stones and brick-bats on the police, who finding the situation becoming graver had to resort to firing to save their lives and Government property. On 15-5-67, at about 02.30 hrs. the mob again assembled at police station, became unruly and pelted stones and other missiles inflicting injuries to police personnel including Sub-Divisional Officer. The mob attack was so fierce that police officers and Sub-Divisional Officer Ranaghat had to withdraw from the police station under the cover of fire. Thereafter the mob set fire to Government Railway Police Thana, entered waiting hall, booking office, platform, etc. and destroyed the Government property. It has been reported that 3 persons died and 17 were injured in the incident. The loss to railway property has been estimated to be Rs. 15,700 approximately.

The Government Railway Police, Ranaghat has registered a case under sections 147|148|149|307|309|332|379|399|426 and 436 I.P.C., which is under investigation. So far 8 persons are reported to have been arrested.

Islamic Common Market

2758. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference recently held in Karachi decided to form an Islamic Common Market;

(b) whether the formation of such a market will affect India's exports, and

(c) whether Government have taken any step to counter such a possibility?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Executive Council of the Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islami (World Muslim Congress) held a meeting in Karachi from 22nd to 29th April, 1967. One of the resolutions passed by this body called for increasing economic cooperation among the Muslim countries. The Finance Minister of Pakistan in his inaugural address to a symposium which was organised on this occasion had mentioned the desirability of forming an Islamic Common Market. However, Government are not aware about any decision taken at this Conference to form an Islamic Common Market.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Khadi and Village Industries Boards

2759. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced as loans to the Khadi and Village Industries Boards in the various States by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in 1966;

(b) the amount paid back by each board to the Commission till the 31st December, 1966; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the dues?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Rs. 892.00 lakhs.

(b) The amount of earlier loans repaid by each State Board till the 31st December, 1966, is shown below:—

S.No.	State	Loans repaid (Rs. lakhs)
1	Andhra	277·38
2	Assam	65·11
3	Bihar	414·34
4	Gujarat	462·49
5	Jammu and Kashmir	12·04
6	Kerala	151·22
7	Madhya Pradesh	95·92
8	Madras	377·75
9	Maharashtra	280·52
10	Mysore	239·10
11	Orissa	169·15
12	Punjab	136·28
13	Rajasthan	275·90
14	Uttar Pradesh	51·48
15	West Bengal	99·50
	TOTAL	3108·18

(c) In the past the Commission used to persuade State Boards to repay loans as and when they fell due. The Commission now assesses the requirements of funds of various State Boards on the basis of their agreed programmes of production and sales. Further releases of funds to State Boards are made by the Commission after taking into account the funds already available with the State Boards.

Loan Advanced to Khadi and Village Industries Commission

2760. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced by Government to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) how much loan and interest thereon has been paid back by the Commission in time; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the dues?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Rs. 72.52 crores upto May, 1967.

(b) and (c). Repayment of loans by the Commission to Government will require withdrawal of the loans given by the Commission to the institutions. This will affect the production programme of the Commission as the Institutions do not have any working capital. Pending an assessment by the Commission and Government of the quantum of working fund required by the Commission, the loans falling due for repayment are being renewed to serve as working fund.

Interest amounting to Rs. 81.14 lakhs recovered by the Commission from the State Boards and institutions has been credited by the Commission to Government upto 31-3-1967.

According to the terms and conditions for the grant of loans, Government pays subsidy in lieu of concession in interest and credits the amount to make good any shortfall in interest payable by Commission to Government.

G. C. Sheets for U.P.

2761. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of G. C. Sheets for Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity allotted and actually supplied to that State during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) 26,100 tonnes.

(b) During 1966-67, no allocations of G.C. Sheets were made to any State due to scarcity. 1571 tonnes of G.C. Sheets were despatched to U.P. during 1966-67, against earlier allocations. In addition, 4083 tonnes of Black Corrugated sheets, which could be used in place of Galvanised Corrugated sheets, were despatched to U.P. during 1966-67.

Stainless Steel for U.P.

2762. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of stainless steel for Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel actually supplied to that State during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The statewise requirements of stainless Steel during 1966-67 have not been ascertained, since after the import liberalisation policy was introduced in August, 1966, import licences are to be issued on the basis of the licences issued in the base period. Small-Scale Units are entitled to licences for three times the amount for which they obtained licences in 1964-65, if the unit is engaged in a priority industry; and to twice the amount if the unit is engaged in any other industry.

All-India Joint Conference of Chargemen and Foremen

2763. Shri S. C. Bezra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Chargemen and Foremen of Indian Railways held an All-India Joint Conference in November, 1966 at Delhi;

(b) whether certain Resolutions were passed by them reflecting their demands and the copies of the same were sent to him for his consideration; and

(c) if so, the main demands contained in the Resolution and the action Government propose to take to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The demands related to their scales of pay, recognition of the Association etc.

Government do not see any justification for acceding to these demands.

Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arakonam

2764. Shri S. K. Sambandham: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) when the proposal for setting up a continuous steel casting plant at Arakonam in Tamilnad was sanctioned; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Letter of Intent was granted on the 10th February, 1964.

(b) The Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., have concluded a contract with M/s Machinoexport of U.S.S.R. for the supply of equipment and materials on

May 6, 1967. The contract for technical supervision by the Soviet experts during the erection of machinery has also been signed on May 6, 1967. The Detailed Project Report submitted by M|s Machinoexport has been approved subject to some modifications.

Loco running staff on the S. Railway

2765. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Loco Running Staff particularly Firemen and Khalasis have remained unconfirmed even after 5 to 8 years of service on the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to confirm these categories of workmen,

(d) whether this category of workmen lose their emoluments in calculation of average O.T. and mileage due to this?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Confirmations depend on the availability of permanent posts. Necessary steps are taken towards determining such posts based on the worth of charge.

(d) No.

Railway Pay Clerks

2766. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Pay Clerks are being compelled to be on duty for more than 24 hours continuously by making it imperative on their part not to leave the room where the cash chest is kept during nights after the day's cash payments are made;

(b) whether it is not the practice to lock and seal the Cash Rooms with armed sentry guarding the room during nights; and

(c) the action taken to implement the Hours of Employment Regulations with regard to this Category of employees?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) The practice is to lock and seal the Cash Rooms with armed sentries guarding

(c) Pay clerks on Railways are already governed by the provisions of Hours of Employment Regulations

Concentration of Economic Power in Private Sector

2767. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that both the Mahalanobis Committee's Report and the Monopolies Commission's Report pointed out that there has been tremendous concentration of economic power in the private sector since the launching of the Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, the action taken to curb the concentration process?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The two Reports indicate various facts of concentration of economic power in private sector.

The Mahalanobis Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living found that, despite all the countervailing measures taken by the State, "concentration of economic power in the private sector is more than what could be justified as necessary on functional grounds."

The majority report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission has referred to two types of concentration, termed by them as "industry-wise or product-wise" concentration and "country-wise" concentration. In regard to the former, the Commission found that in respect of a number of products, such

concentration does exist in the form of a limited number of producers having a comparatively large share of the market In regard to the latter, viz., "country-wise concentration", the Commission came to the conclusion that a certain measure of such concentration also exists. The majority view, however, was that such "concentration has helped the economic betterment of the country." The Commission has also referred to certain evil effects of concentrated economic power in the country's economy, such as "risk of emergence of monopolies, high prices for the consumer, deterioration in quality and last, but not the least, keeping out the small industrialists."

(b) The action that the Government propose to take is indicated in its Resolution dated the 5th September, 1966 laid before the House on 6th September, 1966.

Rourkela Steel Plant

2768. **Shri D. Amat:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the breakdown on the 11th January, 1966 in the power plant of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) the amount of loss involved due to the breakdown;

(c) whether it was due to the negligence of the employees; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir. The breakdown in the power plant of the Rourkela Steel Plant occurred on January 13, 1966 and not on January 11, 1966. The incident was inquired into by a high powered committee appointed by the General Manager, Rourkela for the purpose.

(b) The loss in production due to breakdown has been estimated at Rs. 7.28 l[illegible]

(c) and (d). As the party held responsible for the breakdown died in the incident, no further action was possible.

Rourkela Steel Plant Township

2769. **Shri D. Amat:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lands have been allotted to particular individuals in the Civil township area of Hindustan Steel Plant, Rourkela out of the lands acquired for the public purpose; and

(b) if so, the number of the individuals to whom lands have been so allotted and the basis on which they got land for private business purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). As per information received from Rourkela Steel Plant, land has been allotted to five individuals to carry on business relating to some important public needs and amenities such as Cinemas, Service Stations etc. The allotment has been made by the competent authorities after proper scrutiny in accordance with the powers delegated to them. In some of the cases, allotment has been made on the basis of recommendations from the civil authorities.

Commodity Boards

2770. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri C. Janardhanan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the chairmen of the various Commodity Boards was held recently at Ernakulam; and

(b) if so, the main topics discussed and the decisions taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. A joint meeting of Chairmen of different Commodity (Plantation) Boards was held at Ernakulam on the 12th May 1967

(b) The main topics discussed at the meeting related to finances for development work, foreign exchange for promotion activities (e.g. publicity, participation in International meetings), supply of planting materials, fertilisers, pesticides, sprinkler irrigation equipments, and joint meetings of Research Officers and Plantation Management. The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Cottage Industries in Orissa

2771. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated by Government to encourage the cottage industries in Orissa State during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Manufacture of Power Tillers in Orissa

2772. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to the manufacture of power tillers in Orissa State?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The Orissa Industrial Development Corporation were given a letter of intent on 24th August, 1963 for the establishment of a new undertaking in Orissa State for the manufacture of power tillers. They have, however, informed the Government on the 29th March, 1967 that they are no longer interested in the establishment of this project. The letter of intent issued to them has accordingly been cancelled.

Over/Under Bridges in Orissa

2773. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of over-bridges and under-bridges proposed to be taken up by Government in Orissa State during 1967-68; and

(b) the details thereof and the amount allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhilai Steel Project

2774. **Shri G. S. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of construction engineers retrenched from Bhilai Steel Project and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the question of absorbing these engineers in the construction work of Bokaro Steel Project was considered; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Due to the completion of the construction work connected with the first expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant, 19 construction engineers were retrenched by the plant authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Bokaro Steel Project authorities have selected seven out of these nineteen engineers.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

2773. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the existing contract with the Japanese firms for the supply of iron ore from Paradeep Port;

(b) whether the Japanese firms have offered to accept any additional quantity from Paradeep Port than stipulated in the existing contract,

(c) if so the additional amount they have offered to accept; and

(d) the action taken to increase the export through Paradeep Port?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) About 6 lac tons of iron ore to be supplied to Japan during 1967-68 under the existing contract

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The new port of Paradeep is more attractive in draft and loading facilities than its adjacent ports like Calcutta and Haldia. In spite of the fact that there is no through railway connection to Paradeep port and the ore from Barajamda area has first to be unloaded at Bhubaneswar and then taken by road to Paradeep, the rate of shipment from Paradeep port is about 30,000 tonnes per month Arrangements are already in hand whereby it is expected to increase the shipments to about 60,000 tonnes from July and further to about 90,000 tonnes from November. The Ministry of Railways are also examining the question of rail link to Paradeep from the East Coast line near Cuttack.

De-Reserving of Mining Areas

2776. **Shri Chintamani Panigahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Government, have urged the Central Government that they want to de-reserve some mining areas with a view to leasing them to private sector;

(b) if so, the names of these State Governments;

(c) the names of those minerals; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A proposal was received from the Government of Maharashtra for dereservation of manganese ore bearing areas with a view to granting mineral concessions to private parties and it was decided to dereserve only such manganese bearing areas in Maharashtra the working of which by the public sector was considered to be uneconomic. The areas indicated in the attached list were released for grant of mineral concessions.

STATEMENT

I NAGPUR DISTRICT

(i) Block No. I.

(a) Kaotha-Khapa, Padri

(b) Parseoni.

(ii) Block No. III.

Nalgondi, Sitagondi, Pendhri Dhaulapur.

(iii) Block No. IV

Mandri, Bhandarbodi.

II BHANDARA DISTRICT

(i) Block No. VI

Karli, Alesur, Pangdi, Rhonga, Deonara.

(ii) Block No. VII

Phertera, Hiura, Nawagaon.

Late Running of Howrah-Puri Express

2777. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of days when Howrah-Puri Express (E. Railway)

started late from Howrah in the month of April, 1967.

(b) the reasons for such late departure; and

(c) whether there is some improvement in the month of May, 1967, in any way?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). No. 8 Up Howrah-Puri Express left Howrah late on 6 and 7 days during April and May 1967 respectively mainly due to late arrival of the train rake from Santragachi Yard owing to operational factors and for 83 Up Howrah-Ranchi Express ahead. Every endeavour is being made to ensure right time departure of this train from Howrah.

विद्युत चालित करघों के लिये लाइसेंस देना

2778. **श्री मरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री इसहाक सामभली :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1681 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्युत-चालित करघों के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए जो 94 आवेदन-पत्र उत्तर प्रदेश मे लाइसेंस देने वाले अधिकारियों के समक्ष अनिर्णीत पड़े थे उन मे से कितने आवेदन-पत्रो पर इस बीच निर्णय कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि कोई निर्णय नही किया गया है तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). 4 मार्च, 1966 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1681 के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट 94 आवेदन-पत्र उत्तर प्रदेश में नये शक्ति-चालित करघों की स्थापना के लिये थे। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शक्ति-चालित करघों की स्थापना का विषय राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत है अतः राज्यों द्वारा आवेदकों को राज्य कोटे से शक्ति-चालित करघे अलाट करने होते हैं। राज्य सरकार से करघों का अलाटमेंट लेने के बाद ही सम्बन्धित पार्टियों को आवश्यक परमिट लेने के लिये वस्त्र आयुक्त को निवेदन करना पडता है।

गोरखपुर और बाराबंकी के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2779. **श्री मरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री इसहाक सामभली :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 29 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 734 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर-बाराबंकी मुख्य लाइन के निर्माण के बारे मे किया जा रहा सर्वेक्षण इस बीच पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सभावना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) गोरखपुर-गोंडा-बाराबंकी मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन मे बदलने के सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन पूरे हो चुके हैं और यातायात परिबोध रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा चुकी है। इस अध्ययन के फलस्वरूप गोरखपुर-गोंडा-बाराबंकी मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव अलाभप्रद पाया गया है। इसलिए फिलहाल इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Electrification of Hodel Railway Station in Haryana

2780. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the electric facilities have not been provided at Hodel Railway Station in Haryana;

(b) if so, whether repeated representations have been made by the public of this area in this connection;

(c) the reasons for which electric facilities have not been provided there; and

(d) when the electric facilities are expected to be provided at the station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Some representations have been received.

(c) and (d). The proposal to electrify the station was under consideration of the Central Railway, and the Punjab State Electricity Board have recently agreed to supply electricity at a reasonable tariff. It is now proposed to take up the electrification work during the current financial year subject to the availability of funds and the power being made available by the newly constituted Haryana Electricity Board.

Price of Silk Yarn

2781. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) whether any representations have been made to Government against Birla Concerns to the effect that they are charging much more rates for silk yarn from the industrlialists;

(b) whether Government have intervened in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Line in Gurgaon District

2782. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to undertake a survey to provide railway lines in the thickly populated area of Gurgaon District;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been made by the public of this area in this connection, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) the reasons for which no railway line has been provided in this area?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Construction of new Railway lines in different parts of the country is considered on merits within the monetary ceiling laid down in the Plan, keeping in view the needs of large industrial projects, exploitation and utilization of proved mineral and natural resources, expansion of port facilities which generate large volumes of traffic, strategic considerations and Railway's own operational necessities. As such, new lines in the Gurgaon District may not qualify for inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

Violation of Import and Export Regulations

2783. **Shri K. Pradhani:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violations of import and export regulations

which have come to the notice of Government during the current year so far; and

(b) the manner in which these cases have been dealt with?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 88 cases, from 1-1-1967 to 5-6-1967.

(b) In all the cases, departmental enquiry was conducted. Out of these, in 86 cases the parties were debarred from getting import and export licences|Customs clearance permits of allotment of imported goods through STC ,Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation for specific periods ranging from 1 to 5 licensing periods. In the remaining 2 cases, licences were suspended for specific periods pending departmental enquiries.

Trade Delegation

2784. **Shri K. Pradhani:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign trade delegations that visited India and the number of Indian trade delegations which went abroad during the last three months; and

(b) the names of countries with which trade agreements were entered into during 1966-67?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 6 foreign trade delegations visited India and 5 Indian trade delegations went abroad during the last three months.

(b) Trade Agreements/Arrangements with Ceylon, Tanzania, Indonesia, Greece, France, Iran and Afghanistan were concluded/extended during the year 1966-67.

Import of Silk

2785. **Shri K. Pradhani:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Ministe of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of silk imported into India during the last three months; and

(b) the total duty collected on it during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Imports of raw silk during February-April 1967 were 368 kgs. valued at Rs. 4.27 lakhs.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cement Factory in Andhra Pradesh

2786. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been issued to any individual or corporation to set up a cement factory at Yerragunta in Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in setting up the factory; and

(c) when the work on the factory is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The cement industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act since 13th May, 1966. Accordingly, no licence or letter of intent is required to be obtained for setting up a cement factory. The Cement Corporation of India Ltd. is making a preliminary survey of limestone deposits in the area.

(c) The question of setting up a factory in the area will be considered.

after the results of the preliminary survey are assessed.

सागर रेलवे स्टेशन

2787. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीना-कटनी शाखा लाइन पर सागर में रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने पर कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक वर्ष पहले वहां जो तीसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय बनाया गया था, उसे अब तोड़ गिराया गया है और उसे अब एक नये स्थान पर बनाया जा रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप रेलवे प्रशासन को हजारों रुपये की हानि उठानी पड़ी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) सागर और पथरिया स्टेशनों के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के प्रस्ताव के फलस्वरूप सागर स्टेशन की इमारत और यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। इस पर 4,62,500 रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है। यह काम हो रहा है।

(ख) ढांचे में परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी उपर्युक्त काम के सिलसिले में तीसरे दर्जे का पुराना प्रतीक्षालय गिराया जाना था, इसलिए तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय के रूप में इस्तेमाल किये जाने के लिए एक शेड बना दिया गया ताकि निर्माण-कार्य के दौरान यात्रियों को असुविधा न हो। स्टेशन की इमारत के ढांचे में परिवर्तन के काम में नया प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का काम भी शामिल है। इस काम के हो जाने पर उपर्युक्त परिवर्तनों के बाद यह शेड रेलवे डाक सेवा को सौंप दिया जायेगा।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मैसूर में नये उद्योग

2788. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसूर सरकार ने बीदर और गुलबर्गा जिलों में नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां तो इन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) ये उद्योग कब स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) बीदर और गुलबर्ग जिलों में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए मैसूर सरकार से कोई भी सुझाव नहीं मिला है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Probe into Industrial Licensing

**2789. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is contemplating a probe into Industrial Licensing in the light of Hazari Report and Monopolies Commission by an economic sub-committee of the Cabinet;

(b) if so, when this inquiry will start functioning and when it will complete its report;

(c) whether they have also examined the feasibility of a probe by a Parliamentary Committee; and

(d) if so, the results of this examination?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). Government have decided to appoint an Expert Committee to inquire into the working of the industrial licensing system in the recent years. Such an inquiry is expected to include matters relating to the implementation of industrial policies and the exact role played by the financial institutions like the IFC and IDB in coordinating the facilities for a balanced industrial growth.

Further details regarding the appointment, composition and the terms of reference of the Enquiry Committee are under active consideration at present. The Committee will include non-officials having expert knowledge of industrial and financial matters. It is, however not possible at this stage to indicate precisely the date of commencement of work by the Enquiry Committee and date by which it will be expected to complete its report and to submit the results of this examination.

Kaiseri Hind Mills of Bombay

2790. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the shareholders meeting of the Kaiseri Hind Mills of Bombay in May, 1967 where the audited statement was not adopted on the ground that the cash payment of Rs. 36,250 for the sale of 2 crore winding machines by the New City of Bombay Mill, have not been shown in the books of accounts and also because a new warping unit was sold on a no profit no loss basis without the consent of the directors;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kaiseri Hind Mills was then managed by what is known as the J.K. Group;

(c) if so, the proceedings if any taken against the J.K. management of the Mills; and

(d) whether any arrests have been effected so far?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a), (c) and (d). Government are making enquires about the non-adoption of the annual accounts of the company at its annual general meeting held in May 1967 and the alleged non-inclusion of certain transactions in the books of the company. There are also certain petitions pending before the High Court, Bombay, where allegations and counterallegations have been made against each other by both the old and new managements. A Director and some shareholders of the company have also prayed that the High Court be pleased to direct the Central Government to appoint Inspectors under section 237 of the Companies Act, 1956, to investigate into the affairs of the company for the period from 1945 to 1966, with respect to certain charges made by the Director in his affidavit filed in the Court in connection with the aforesaid petitions.

(b) This company, which was incorporated in the year 1901, was managed by the families of Shri V. M. M. Ramji till 1945 when the J.K. Group acquired controlling interest in the company. The company was managed by the J.K. group till the beginning of 1966. It appears that the management was taken over by the Jalan group thereafter.

Export of Textiles

2791. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian textiles suffer in international market on the plea that the textiles are from a low wage country; and

(b) if so, how far this propaganda in International market has diminished India's foreign exchange earnings?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The notion that textiles from Asian countries are from low-wage countries has affected exports of Indian textiles to some industrially developed countries of Western Europe to an extent, which, however, cannot be determined.

Accounts Department Examination

2792. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for candidates who have passed Appendix 2 Examination in the Railway Accounts Department, the substantive seniority is counted towards promotions and confirmation, whereas for those who pass Appendix 3 Examination, the year of passing the Examination is taken into account;

(b) the reasons for not giving enhanced rate of increments to the staff on passing the Appendix 2 Examination while it is admissible to those passing Appendix 3; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the promotion of staff who have qualified in the Appendix 2 Examination since 1959?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The Appendix 2 Examination is a lower standard test which is designed to judge the elementary professional attainments of an Accounts Clerk and which is a pre-requisite for promotion of Grade II clerks to Grade I, whereas the Appendix 3 Examination is a higher professional test, the passing of which would, apart from qualifying a clerk for promotion to the Accountants' Grade, also indicate a superior professional standard which will be brought to bear on the discharge of his duties. Because of this latter consideration an incentive has been provided by way of enhanced rate of increments.

(c) The qualified staff can be promoted only to the extent vacancies are available. The examination is only a qualifying one passing of which does not confer any automatic right to promotion.

Demands of the Employees of HEC, Ranchi

2793. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a charter of demands was submitted to the Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi by the Workers Union on the 17th May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the demands and the steps taken to meet these demands?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 45 demands and these relate to service conditions, increase in pay and allowances, and welfare facilities.

An agreement with the workers' union was singed on 5th November, 1966 but an injunction has been issued by the Patna High Court staying implementation of the agreement. Most of the items in the Charter of Demands are adequately covered in the settlement of 5th November, 1966. Individual cases, are being discussed by the Labour Representatives of the different unions and action is being taken.

Import of Cotton

2794. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum note|communication about cotton import|sale

evasion of sales tax|import after last date of shipment by or through Dhanrajmal Gouindram firm|New Commercial Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad Pondichery Mills under Barter series 10 in 1966;

(b) whether the malpractices mentioned in the note etc. have been investigated;

(c) whether the Textile Commissioner|Cotton Advisor have been suspended; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). Complaints were received about the alleged malpractices by certain importers who were allowed to import cotton under Barter deal, in 1966. These complaints related mainly to the resale of cotton by the importers with the permission of the Textile Commissioner. A Committee with the complainant as one of the members was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri K. M. D. Thackersey to investigate into these allegations. The Committee did not find any malpractice in the transactions of re-sale of imported cotton.

डीजल तथा बिजली से चलने वाले इंजनों का आयात

2795. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने डीजल तथा बिजली से चलने वाले इंजन आयात किये गये; और

(ख) उनको वास्तविक प्रयोग में कब से लाया गया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० नु० पुरोहित) : (क) अप्रैल, 1962 से मार्च, 1967 तक आयात किये गये डीजल रेल इंजनों की संख्या 438 है। इसी अवधि में 133 बिजली रेल इंजन आयात किये गये।

(ख) उपर्युक्त रेल इंजनों का उपयोग इस प्रकार किया गया :—

डीजल रेल इंजन

इन सभी 438 रेल इंजनों का वास्तविक उपयोग मई, 1962 से नवम्बर, 1965 तक अलग-अलग तारीखों में किया गया।

बिजली रेल इंजन

131 बिजली रेल-इंजनों को दिसम्बर, 1963 से जुलाई, 1966 के बीच अलग-अलग तारीखों में चालू किया गया। दो रेल इंजन अभी नहीं चलाये गये हैं क्योंकि सितम्बर, 1965 से पाकिस्तान द्वारा रोके गये माल को छोड़ने के बाद वे अभी मार्च 1967 में मिले हैं।

2796. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development Newsprint Project in Andhra Pradesh and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a newsprint project at Bhodan in Andhra Pradesh, as there is enough bagasse available from Nizam Sugar factory; and

(b) if so, the cost of the newsprint mill and when it will come into production?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. We are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Clerks in Traffic Accounts Offices

2797. Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 591 on the 26th May, 1967 regarding Clerks in Traffic Accounts Offices and state:

(a) the total number of Lower Division Clerks promoted in the higher grade in Traffic Accounts Offices of the Indian Railways during 1965 and 1966;

(b) the total number of Lower Division Clerks promoted in the higher grade in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway since 20th November, 1963; and

(c) the total number of Lower Division Clerks promoted in the higher grade in Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi of the Northern Railway since 22nd October, 1964?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Diesel Locomotives

2798. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel locomotives in operation, imported as well as assembled in India with percentage of its import-content;

(b) the programme during the Fourth Plan for importing diesel locomotives parts and for manufacturing engines in India; and

(c) the total capital requirement of foreign exchange as well as rupee finance during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) As on 1st April, 1967, 777 diesel locomotives were in operation, of which 670 locomotives were imported.

The import content of Diesel Locomotives manufactured by Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi during 1966-67 was 69 per cent.

(b) In the Fourth Plan period 671 diesel locomotives are tentatively expected to be manufactured in India of which 55 locomotives have already been manufactured up o 30th April, 1967. The import content of the Board Gauge diesel locomotives manufactured at Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi is at present 66.5 per cent, which will progressively be decreased to 10 per cent during the last year of the Fourth Plan. The import content of the Metre Gauge diesel locomotives that are to be built at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi is expected to be approximately 30 per cent by the end of the Plan.

In regard to the manufacture of Broad Gauge shunting locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works the import content is likely to be approximately 65 per cent in 1967-68, to be progressively reduced during the Fourth Plan.

(c) The anticipated cost of the diesel locomotives mentioned in (b) above is likely to be approximately as under:

	Rs.
Foreign Exchange	47·42 crores
Rupee Finance	70·15 crores
	117·27 crores

यात्रियों तथा रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बीच झगड़े

2799. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री इसहाक सामलवाला :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर पश्चिम बंगाल नई सरकार बनने के बाद यात्रियों तथा रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बीच झगड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या इन झगड़ों के परिणाम-स्वरूप रेलवे सम्पत्ति को हुई हानि की कोई सूचना सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) इन झगड़ों के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) यात्रियों और रेल कर्मचारियों के बीच कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

औद्योगिक संस्थानों की स्थापना

2800. श्री बालमंक बोधरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न औद्योगिक संस्थानों की स्थापना करने के लिये पिछले पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी एकड़ कृष्य भूमि अर्जित की; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में अनुमानतः कितनी कमी हुई?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

इस्पात का मूल्य तथा उससे नियंत्रण हटाना

2802. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 मई, 1967 से इस्पात पर नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के पश्चात विभिन्न किस्मों के इस्पात के मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उसके बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये मूल्य नियंत्रण से पहले के मूल्यों की तुलना में कितने कम अथवा अधिक हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां,। एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—700/67] विवरण में लोह और इस्पात की कुछ किस्मों के 1-5-67 से पहले और इस के बाद मूल्य दिखाये गये हैं।

विदेशों के साथ व्यापार

2803. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 मई, 1967 को नई दिल्ली में समाचार संवाद-दाताओं के एक सम्मेलन में पश्चिमी जर्मनी के व्यापार विशेषज्ञ श्री हेल्मुथ वोल्राथ की इस आशय की टिप्पणियों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय निर्यात व्यापार पर विदेशों में फैली हुई इस आम धारणा के कारण बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है कि भारत विपदाओं में फंसा हुआ है और उस पर निर्भर नहीं किया जा सकता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) विदेशों में फैली हुई इस धारणा को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार के विचार में यह ऊपरी धारणा है। यद्यपि यह सच है कि खराब मौसम के कारण भारत के निर्यात को धक्का लगा है, तो भी कई प्रारम्भिक और निर्मित मदों के स्रोत के रूप में भारत पर भरोसा किया जा सकता है। परन्तु, उच्च किस्म के औद्योगिक माल के निर्माण में भारत ने जो प्रगति की है उसका कई देशों को पता नहीं है और इस कमी को भारत के नये स्वरूप के विषय में निरन्तर प्रचार आन्दोलन के द्वारा ही दूर किया जा सकता है। इस प्रयोजन को सिद्ध करने के लिये कई कदम उठाये गये हैं, जैसे— प्रदर्शनियों तथा मेलों में भाग लेना, भारतीय उत्पादों का प्रचार करने वाली आकर्षक विवरणिकाओं तथा पुस्तिकाओं का व्यापक वितरण, विदेशों में प्रमुख समाचार-पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को भारत के सम्बन्ध में विशेष परिशिष्ट निकालने के लिये राजी करना, वृत्तचित्रों और रेडियो के द्वारा प्रचार, प्रदर्शन कक्षों / व्यापार केन्द्रों का आयोजन आदि। इन कार्यों को जारी रखा जायगा और हमारे साधनों के अनुरूप इनका विस्तार भी किया जायेगा।

Export of Marine Products

2804. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Srichand Goel:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing facilities to meet the increased exports of marine products;

(b) the foreign exchange earned during 1966-67; and

(c) whether the industry is still suffering from the shortage of tin containers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total value of the marine products exported during 1966-67 is Rs. 17.37 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

Price of Tractors

2805. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Srichand Goel:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3697 on the 15th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Cost Accounts Officers regarding the difference between the prices of imported and indigenously manufactured tractors; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). As stated in the reply given to parts (c) to (e) of Unstarred Question No. 3697 on the 15th April, 1966, the Cost Accounts Officers had been asked to look into the cost of production of the units manufacturing tractors in the country. Their reports have been received and examined and, in the light of the recommendations made therein, provisional selling prices of all makes of tractors currently under production in the country have since been notified under the Essential Commodities Act, 1965. As some manufacturers had represented against some of the basic principles on which the Cost Accounts Officers had worked out the

costs of production, Government have requested the Tariff Commission to make a formal enquiry and recommend reasonable selling prices. The provisional prices already notified will be suitably adjusted in the light of the Commission's recommendations which are expected shortly.

Exports to West Germany

2806. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian exports to West Germany have suffered because of India's incapacity to produce quality goods; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to boost Indian export to West Germany?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). India's exports to West Germany since 1964-65 have been as below:

1964-65 .	37·17 million dollars
1965-66 . .	38·18 million dollars
(April,'66-January 1967) . .	31·00 million dollars

There has thus been no significant variation in our exports in recent years and it would not be correct to say that Indian exports have suffered because of India's incapacity to produce and export quality goods. On the other hand, owing to stricter quality control measures, the quality of the goods exported to West Germany, among other countries, has steadily improved.

Among the steps taken to increase our exports to West Germany with which we have heavy adverse trade balance are the following:

(i) Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions organised in West Germany to show the German consumers the range and quality of goods available for export from India.

(ii) Organisation of seminars and 'India Week's with the active co-operation of Indo-German trade associations, for providing to the German importers and consumers an idea of India's export potentialities and for identifying the fields in which export promotion activities can yield maximum results within the shortest possible time

(iii) Visits by businessmen to explore the possibilities of increasing our exports in particular fields and to secure orders from West German firms.

(iv) Preparation of surveys and studies of the German market for our main export products and for products which are likely to be exported to Germany.

(v) Bilateral discussions with the West German authorities in regard to the reduction and elimination of the remaining tariff and non-tariff barriers to our exports coupled with efforts in international forums generally towards the same end.

(vi) Intensification of efforts to secure special tariff treatment to the exports of developing countries in the markets of developed economies, which would considerably help the marketing of a large number of non-traditional items in countries like West Germany.

A proposal for the constitution of ad hoc advisory groups consisting of Indian and German exports for increasing exports of Indian engineer-

ing goods, especially those produced in Indo-German joint venture industries, is under consideration.

रूसी ट्रैक्टरों का विक्रय

2807. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ब्रह्मानन्दजी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 26 मई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 109 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस से आयातित ट्रैक्टरों को अधिक मूल्य पर बेचने के बारे में राज्य व्यापार निगम ने जांच पूरी कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) लगभग एक मास।

Orders for Engineering Goods placed by Railways

2808. **Shri D. N. Patodia:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the value and particulars of various orders for engineering goods placed by the Railways on the Public Sector Industries and on Private Sector Industries, separately from 1961-62 to 1966-67?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

इस्पात का आयात

2809. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमें अब भी इस्पात का आयात करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और जिन देशों से आयात किया जाता है, उनके नाम क्या हैं,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में इस्पात उद्योग, विशेषतया सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग को दुरुत्साहित करने में निहित विदेशी हितों के परिणामस्वरूप इस्पात का आयात किया जाता है,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कोई निधि निर्धारित की है जिसके बाद आयात बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेडी) : (क) से (ङ) हम देश में साधारण इस्पात की अधिकांश किस्मों का उत्पादन करने लगे हैं। हमने औजारी, मिश्रित और विशिष्ट इस्पात के उत्पादन में भी कुछ प्रगति की है। इस समय हम अधिकतर औजारी मिश्रित और विशिष्ट इस्पात और कुछ किस्मों का साधारण इस्पात विशेषत. ऐसे पदार्थ आयात करते हैं जिनका देश में इतनी मात्रा में उत्पादन नहीं होता जिससे देश की कुल आवश्यकता पूरी हो सके। आयात अधिकतर अमरीका यू० के०, यूरोपियन इकनामिक कम्युनिटी देशों, रूस अन्य पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों और जापान से किया जाता है

यू० के०, पश्चिमी जर्मनी और रूस ने हमें सरकारी क्षेत्र में दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला और भिलाई के कारखाने लगाने में सहायता की है। रूस बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना लगाने में भी हमारी सहायता कर रहा है कैनेडा, जापान और पश्चिमी जर्मनी की कई फर्मों औजारी और विशिष्ट इस्पात के उत्पादन में भी हमारी सहायता कर रही हैं। अतः यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि विदेशी लोग सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस्पात उद्योग का विकास करने में हमें निरुत्साहित कर रहे हैं। हम अपनी मिश्र-धातु इस्पात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। यह याद रखना चाहिए कि संसार के अधिक उन्नत देश भी दूसरे देशों से इस्पात का आयात करते हैं। हमने अमरीका और यू० के० को भी इस्पात का निर्यात किया है और रूस को भी इस्पात का निर्यात करेंगे। आयात की आवश्यकता इस पर निर्भर है कि किसी विशेष समय इस्पात की उपलब्धि और मांग कितनी होती है। हमारा प्रयत्न यह है कि हम उत्पादन को इस प्रकार बढ़ायें जिससे हमें कम से कम मात्रा में इस्पात का आयात करना पड़े परन्तु इस बारे में कोई ठीक तिथि निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती।

खनिज पदार्थों की खोज

2811. श्री एस० सी० मजूमदार :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक रूसी खनन विशेषज्ञ दल ने भारत सरकार के अनुरोध पर भारत में खनिज निक्षेपों का सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस दल ने कुछ नई लोह खानों का पता लगाया है और सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) नहीं, महोदय।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

वीरपुर से फारबिसगंज, बथनाहा तथा भीमनगर तक मीटर लाइन

2811. श्री गुरुनन्द ठाकुर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोसी योजना के अन्तर्गत वीरपुर से फारबिसगंज, बथनाहा तथा भीम नगर तक मीटर लाइन बिछाई गई है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस सीमा क्षेत्र में और कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या लाइन के सुधार के बाद सरकार का वहां यात्री तथा माल गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव है और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जिन स्थानों का उल्लेख किया गया है उन्हें मिलाने वाली कोई मीटर लाइन रेलवे द्वारा नहीं बिछाई गई है। केवल कोसी बराज प्राधिकारियों ने बथनाहा से भीमनगर और चतरा तक एक छोटी लाइन (मीटर लाइन नहीं) बनायी है और वे इस लाइन को कोसी बराज के लिये सयंत्र तथा मशीनें ले जाने के लिये चलाते हैं।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मानसी-सुपौल, सहरसा-पूर्णिया, बनमंखी-

बिहारीगंज, सकरी निर्मली खण्ड और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के पूर्णिया-जोगबानी खण्ड के सिवाय और कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है।

(ग) कोसी बराज प्राधिकारियों की छोटी लाइन को ले लेने अथवा इसमें सुधार करने के बाद इसे माल और यात्री यातायात के लिये चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Heavy Industries in Andhra Pradesh and Goa

2812. Shri Shinkre:
Shri Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any heavy industries are proposed to be established by the Central Government in Andhra Pradesh and Goa during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The following industries are being or proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during 1967-68:

(1) Heavy Plates and Vessels Project, Visakhapatnam.

(2) Synthetic Drug Plant, Sanatnagar.

(3) Cable factory, Chirlapalli.

No heavy industries are proposed to be set up by the Central Government in Goa in 1967-68.

Coir Manufacturing Factories in Andhra Pradesh and Goa

2813. Shri Shinkre:
Shri Parthasarathy:

Will the **Minister of Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Coir Manufacturing Factories in Andhra Pradesh and Goa; and

(b) if so, the sites proposed therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Central Government has no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Photo Films, Ootacumund

2814. Shri Nanja Gowder: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government has asked the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd., Ootacumund to sunrrender surplus land given to them;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon by the said Company?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Government of Madras have not asked the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund to surrender the surplus land given to them. However, they have instructed the Chief Conservator of Forests to consult the Company for resumption of the surplus land, if any, with the Company. On an enquiry from the District Forest Officer, the Company have stated that they have no surplus land to surrender. The matter is still under consideration of the Forest Department.

Appointment of Retired Comptroller and Auditor Generals in Companies

2815. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the **Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the lists of companies and corporate bodies in which retired Comptroller and Auditor Generals are

holding Directorship alongwith the comprehensive data about the financial remunerations from these positions; and

(b) how many of these companies are managed, controlled or owned by Central and State Governments?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The retired Comptroller and Auditor-Generals are Sarvashri V. Narahari Rao, A. K. Chanda and A. K. Roy. According to the available information the three Comptroller and Auditor-Generals are holding directorships in the Companies indicated below:

1. Shri V. Narahari Rao
   (1) Raymon Engineering Works Limited (Director).
   (2) The Mandya National Paper Mills Limited (Director).
   (3) Chamundi Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited (Chairman).
2. Shri A. K. Chanda
   (1) Bolani Ores Limited (Chairman).
   (2) Industrial and Economic Consultants International Private Limited (Chairman).
   (3) Modella Cottons Limited (Chairman).
   (4) Jessop and Company Ltd. (Chairman).
   (5) United Carbon India Ltd (Director).
   (6) Modella Woollens Ltd. (Director).
   (7) The Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd. (Director).
   (8) The Bisra Stone Lime Co. Ltd. (Director).
3. Shri A. K. Roy
   (1) British India Corporation Limited (Director).
   (2) Madan Industries Limited (Director).
   (3) Turner Morrison and Company Limited (Director).
   (4) Indian Detonators Limited (Director).
   (5) Press Trust of India (Director).
   (6) Sankey Wheels Limited (Director).
   (7) Angelo Bros. Limited (Director).
   (8) Shalimar Tar Products Limited (Director).
   (9) West India Chemicals Limited (Director).
   (10) Indian Tube Company Limited (Director).
   (11) Gwalior Rayon and Silk Mfg. Wvg Co. Ltd. (Director).
   (12) Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited (Director).
   (13) Hindustan Wires Limited (Director).
   (14) Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd. (Director).
   (15) Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited (Director).

As the appointments as whole-time Directors of public limited companies and fixation of their remuneration in that capacity alone are referred to the Company Law Board under the Companies Act, detailed information about the remunerations on account of part-time directorships of the three retired Comptroller and Audit-Generals are not available. The Company Law Board has, however, approved the appointment of Shri A. K. Roy as part-time Financial Advisor in Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited and Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited with the following remuneration.

(a) Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited

Salary	..	Rs. 4,000 p.m.
House Rent	..	Rs. 350 p.m.
Car Allowance	..	Rs. 250 p.m

(b) Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited

Consolidated salary of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

(b) None except Jessop and Company Limited whose management has been taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta

2816. Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new capacity was sanctioned for Messrs. Hind Galvanizing and Engineering Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta to manufacture oil barrels when the industry was on the banned list, the raw material was in short supply and the existing fabricators were quite sufficient to meet the requirement in the country;

(b) whether the allotment of raw material which is already in scarce supply has been made to the above firm without feeding the existing units as per their licensed capacities;

(c) whether the controlled and scarce materials have been allotted to Messrs Standard Drums and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay four times to their licensed capacity; and

(d) if so, the reasons for doing so in all these cases?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-701/67].

Harassement of Passengers on Barauni-Tinsukia Section

2817. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the passengers on the Barauni-Tinsukia Section of the North-East Frontier Railway are oppressed and harassed by the Military personnel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railway Authorities in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). No. However, some stray cases of forcible occupation of ladies/reserved compartments by military personnel have come to notice. Military personnel are made to vacate accommodation unauthorisedly occupied by them, with or without the help of R.T.O.

Food served in Dining Car attached to Assam Mail

2818. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the food served to the passengers by the caterer of the Dining car attached to the Assam Mail running between Barauni and Tinsukia is of worse type;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are complaints against this caterer,

(c) whether it was once decided by the Advisory Board to remove this caterer; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing him to continue?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Replies are in affirmative.

(d) Legal notice terminating the contract was served on the contractor, but he continues to work the dining car due to an injunction having been brought by him from the Court at Katihar restraining the Railway Administration for evicting him therefrom. The Railway has preferred an appeal in Higher court for vacation of the injunction.

National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

2819. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta, is facing a serious crisis of falling sales and reduced out-put;

(b) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs, and

(c) the action taken in order to revive the concern and put it on a sound footing?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Due to the general slump in the engineering industries and the lowering of the tempo of development programmes of major consumers like Railways, the sales of the National Instruments Ltd. had gone down and consequently the level of production was curtailed during 1966-67

(c) The Company is diversifying its production programme to utilise its capacity for supplying Defence requirements It is also ready to produce new items like Ophthalmoscopes and Blood Pressure Instruments. It is hoped that with a diversified programme, the production level will pick up.

Licensed Porters at Railway Stations

2820. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licenced porters engaged at the various railway stations and termini in the country;

(b) the terms and conditions under which the porters are engaged; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to absorb them as Railway employees?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 37,781.

(b) The terms and conditions under which the porters are engaged are embodied in the form of a licence, copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-702/67].

(c) No.

मोहिउद्दीन नगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर अपर्याप्त सविधायें

2821. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** क्या रेलवे मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर हाजीपुर बटवाडा लाइन मे मोहिउद्दीन नगर पर बहुत भीड होती है परन्तु वहा न तो प्रतीक्षालय है न ही शीतल जल की मशीन और न ही बरसाती और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) मोहीउद्दीन नगर एक छोटा स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे का एक प्रतीक्षालय है और पानी के लिये हथपम्प लगे हुये है। लेकिन प्लेट फार्म पर छत या जल शीतक नही है, क्योकि इस समय यहा पर जितना यात्री यातायात होता है उसके लिये इनकी व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य नही है। फिर भी, यात्रियो को पीने का ठण्डा पानी देने के लिये मटको मे पानी रखा जाता है और यात्रियो को पानी पिलाने के लिये एक पानी वाला तैनात है। रेलवे इस बात की भी जांच कर रही है कि क्या तीसरे दर्जे के वर्तमान प्रतीक्षालय में किसी तरह के विस्तार की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) सवाल नही उठता।

भिलाई में धमन भट्टियां

2822. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की सभी धमन भट्टियों ने काम चालू कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1965-66 में और 1966-67 में पृथक-पृथक इस्पात का कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) दोनों उक्त वर्षों में उक्त कारखाने से प्रति वर्ष कितने इस्पात का निर्यात किया गया ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० सरला रेड्डी) : (क) 2.5 मिलियन टन पिण्ड के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पांचों धमन भट्टियां काम कर रही हैं। एक छठी धमन भट्टी का निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है।

(ख) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में क्रमश 1.37 और 1.85 मिलियन टन था।

(ग) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में क्रमश 23,800 और 29,800 टन तैयार इस्पात का निर्यात किया गया।

झांसी तथा इलाहाबाद के बीच एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

3823. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों की सुविधा की दृष्टि से मणिपुर के रास्ते झांसी तथा इलाहाबाद के बीच एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह गाड़ी कब तक चालू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). मानिकपुर के रास्ते झांसी और इलाहाबाद के बीच एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के सम्बन्ध में जांच की गई थी। लेकिन लाइन क्षमता के अभाव और इलाहाबाद में प्लेटफार्म की कठिनाइयों के कारण इस समय एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है। लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कुछ काम किये जा रहे हैं। 1968 के अन्त तक इन कामों के पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। इन कामों के पूरा होने पर जब लाइन क्षमता उपलब्ध होगी, तब इस गाड़ी तथा अन्य गाडियों को, जिनके लिये भी मांग की गयी है, इस मार्ग पर चलाने के प्रश्न पर फिर विचार किया जायेगा।

Railway Line between Dungarpur and Dohad

2824. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey had been conducted for a new railway line between Dungarpur and Dohad via Banswara and Jhalod;

(b) if so, whether there is any provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to take it up; and

(c) when the work is likely to be taken in hand?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Reconnaissance engineering and traffic surveys for a new B.G./M.G. line between Dungarpur and Ratlam via Banswara were carried out in 1956 and 1957 respectively. Ratlam and Dohad are already connected by broad gauge. The cost of new construction was then esti-

mated at Rs. 11.42 crores for B.G., and Rs. 8.95 crores for M.G. and the line was found to be unremunerative. Therefore, the proposal for its construction was shelved.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Over-bridge at Dohad Railway Station

2825. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the construction of an under-bridge at the Dohad Railway Station crossing on Dohad-Jhalod Road; and

(b) if so, the outlay thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). There is a proposal for construction of a road overbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at Dohad Station on Dohad-Jhalod Road. A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made by the Railway during 1967-68 for the Railway's share of the cost of the work, and funds to meet the rest of the Railway's share of cost will be available during the subsequent years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Commercial Clerks

2826. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Commercial Inspectors such as Coaching and Goods Inspectors, Commercial Inspectors, Claims Prevention Inspectors, Claims Inspectors, Reweighment Inspectors and Luggage Inspectors are not recruited wholly from the Commercial Clerks; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) 25 per cent of vacancies of Inspectors in scale Rs. 250-380 in the Commercial Department are filled by recruitment of graduates as Commercial Apprentices with a view to improve administrative efficiency. The remaining vacancies are filled by promotion of suitable Assistant Inspectors and Commercial staff.

Supply of Uniform to Commercial Clerks

2827. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on certain railways complete uniform is not supplied to the Commercial Clerks; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, so far as categories like Booking, Parcel and Goods clerks are concerned.

(b) Standardisation of Uniforms introduced in 1963 did not envisage supply of uniforms to these categories of Commercial Clerks except in cases where they were being supplied uniforms prior to such standardisation.

Higher Grade Posts in Commercial Category

2828. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of higher grade posts is the lowest in the Commercial Category as compared to other categories such as Ticket Collectors, Assistant Station Masters, Train Examiners, Reservation Clerks and Special Ticket Examiners; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise it?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Percentages are fixed keeping in view the duties and responsibilities attached to the various grades in a category. Since the duties and responsibilities attached to the various grades in the categories mentioned in the question are quite different from each other, comparison between the percentages laid down for each of them is not apt and justified.

Over-bridges on the Western Railway

2829. Shri Shantilal Shah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of over-bridges proposed to be constructed on the Western Railway on the Bombay suburban section between Bandra and Borivli;

(b) the number out of them approved and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the progress made in respect of each of these over-bridges and when they are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-703/67].

स्टेशन मास्टरों तथा असिस्टेन्ट स्टेशन मास्टरों की मांगें

2830 श्री ब्रह्मानंद शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेशन मास्टरों तथा असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टरों द्वारा हाल ही में रखी गई कुछ मांगें सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार का कौन सी मांगें स्वीकार करने का विचार है; और

(घ) अन्य मांगें स्वीकार न करने का क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पूनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT —704/67]

उज्जैन में गाड़ियों का देर से आना

2831. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 86 अप भोपाल-रतलाम, 112-ए अप भोपाल बरोदा तथा 34 अप बिलासपुर-इन्दौर गाड़िया उज्जैन स्टेशन पर लगभग प्रति दिन देर से पहुचती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है क्योंकि वह मेल खाने वाली गाड़िया नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 जनवरी, 1967 तथा 20 मई, 1967 के बीच यह गाड़िया कितनी बार इतनी देर से आयी कि यात्री उस स्टेशन से आगे यात्रा के लिये गाड़ियां नहीं पकड़ सके,

(ग) क्या बहुत से लोग भीड़ भाड़ के कारण इन गाड़ियों को नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मार्च, अप्रैल तथा मई, 1967 के दौरान कितने यात्री इन गाड़ियों में नहीं चढ़ सके और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख) : 1 जनवरी से 20 मई, 1967 तक की अवधि में 86 अप भोपाल-रतलाम, 112-ए भोपाल-गोधरा और 34 अप बिलासपुर-इन्दौर सवारी गाडियां उज्जैन स्टेशन पर क्रमश 102, 137 और 91 बार देर से पहुची। लेकिन उपर्युक्त अवधि मे उज्जैन स्टेशन पर गाडियो का मेल आम तौर पर 97 प्रतिशत से अधिक रहा जो सन्तोषजनक है।

(ग) एसा कोई मामला रेल प्रशासन के नोटिस मे नही आया।

(घ) सवाल नही उठता।

सलेमपुर स्टेशन, उत्तर रेलवे पर हाल्ट स्टेशन

2832 श्री नागेश्वर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिन पहले जौनपुर-इलाहाबाद ब्राच लाइन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर मरियाहू और भनौर के बीच सलेमपुर मे एक हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने की माग की गई थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे और क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे मंजूर की गई नई रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के मामले मे अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा भावी वर्षों के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव पर 1965 में विचार किया गया था, परन्तु समुचित औचित्य न होने के कारण उसे स्वीकार नही किया जा सका। फिर भी, इस पर नये सिरे से विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) एक विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है।

विवरण

सलेमपुर (उत्तर रेलवे) में हाल्ट स्टेशन

नई रेलवे लाइनो के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सूचना राज्य-वार नही, बल्कि रेलवे-वार संकलित की जाती है। तीसरी योजना मे निर्माण के लिये चुनी गई नयी लाइनों मे से नीचे लिखी दो लाइनें पूर्णत या अशत: उत्तर प्रदेश मे पडती हैं —

1. दूसरे यमुना पुल सहित, गाजियाबाद और तुगलकाबाद के बीच माल परिहार लाइनें।
2. मिगरौली-ओबरा।

मद (1) पर काम पूरा हो चुका है और इसे नवम्बर, 1966 मे माल यातायात के लिये खोल दिया गया है (2) पर काम अभी जारी है और अक्टूबर, 1968 के अन्त तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

2. चौथी योजना के सभी प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नही दिया गया है। परन्तु चौथी योजना मे नयी लाइनो के निर्माण के लिये सीमित रकम उपलब्ध होने के कारण, जिसका एक बड़ा भाग पिछले साल से चल रहे कामों को पूरा करने के लिये खर्च करना पडेगा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के किसी प्रस्ताव को योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिए पर्याप्त अग्रता मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

स्थायी रेलपथ निरीक्षक पथ (ट्रैक) के इंस्पेक्टर्स एसोसिएशन :

2833. श्री गुलजारी लाल ठाकुर :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हाल में रेलवे पथ निरीक्षक मंच से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार को इस बात का इत्मीनान है कि उक्त अनुरोध को स्वीकार करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

जमालपुर टाउन सप्लाई स्टाफ (पूर्व रेलवे) की ओर से अभ्यावेदन

2831 श्री गणानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में जमालपुर (पूर्व रेलवे) के टाउन सप्लाई स्टाफ की ओर से हाल में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Introduction of Train from Barajamda to Balani

2835. **Shri G. C. Naik:**
Shri M. G. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to run the passenger and goods trains from Barajamda to Balani via Barabil and from Danguaposhi to Banspani on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Goods trains are already running on Barajamda-Bolani Khadan Section via Barbil and Dangoaposi-Banspani Sections. Introduction of passenger trains in this congested mineral loading area, apart from having its adverse repercussions on the movement of goods traffic, is neither justified nor operationally feasible for want of terminal facilities.

गंगेश्वरी गहन क्षेत्र

2836. श्री रामसिंह अहीरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद जिले के गंगेश्वरी गहन क्षेत्र में नैतिक पत्तन सहित गम्भीर अनियमितताओं के बारे में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अध्यक्ष को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या इन शिकायतों पर सरकार ने कुछ उच्च स्तरीय जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) आयोग द्वारा जांच चल रही है।

Mineral Survey in Andhra Pradesh

2837. **Shri Parthasarathy:** Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for mineral survey and exploitation in Andhra Pradesh has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend to finalise such a scheme for Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme for mineral survey by the Geological Survey of India in Andhra Pradesh for 1966-67 has been finalised. The scheme includes preliminary mineral survey in Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Nellore districts and detailed investigations by large scale mapping, pitting and trenching, and drilling for base metals, strategic minerals, apatite, flux grade limestones, vermiculite and diamond.

(c) Does not arise.

Durgapur Steel Plant

2838. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been pressure from the British side for using more foreign experts in the Durgapur Steel Plant, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

उद्योगों की नगरीय क्षेत्रों में स्थापना

2839. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहकारिता-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में जितने उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई, उनमें से अधिकांश नगरीय क्षेत्र में हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूखमरी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार किसी ऐसी नीति को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत अधिकतम उद्योग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये जायें और

(घ) यदि अब तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहकारिता विकास-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) इस मामले में कोई विस्तृत जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते समय सरकार ने स्वयम् ही इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखा था कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा छोटे कस्बों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय जिससे सारे देश में आय तथा काम के साधनों की व्यवस्था की जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में 'तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना' नामक प्रकाशन के अध्याय 25 के पैराग्राफ 22 तथा 23 की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है।

Clash between Dum Dum Junction and Dum Dum Cantt.

2840. Shri K. Haldar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that men of State Armed Police (SAP) and a Railway Protection Force Inspector exchanged fire near the railway lines between Dum Dum junction and Dum Dum Cantonment Railway Station in the early hours of 31st May, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons of the above incidents; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railway authorities in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Yes. It has been reported that on 31st May, 1967 at 23-45 hours on receipt of information from Station Master, Dum Dum Cantonment Station about theft near the Outer Signal, the Inspector, Railway Protection Force, Sub-Inspector, Government Railway Police proceeded to site and recovered there bags of wheat. When the party were carrying the recovered bags of wheat towards Dum Dum Cantonment Station, they were fired upon by State Armed Police personnel posted to guard nearby wireless station, alleging that wheat bags were being carried after stealing them from a train. Railway Protection Force/Government Railway Police party who were in proper uniform stopped and shouted back that they were Railway Protection Force and Police personnel but State Armed Police personnel who were in mufty continued to fire at random. Thereupon, the Inspector, Railway Protection Force had to fire in self-defence, but they were overpowered, assaulted mercilessly causing severe injury on the persons of the Inspector, Railway Protection Force, Sub-Inspector, Government Railway Police and a Rakshak, Railway Protection Force, and were dragged towards the State Armed Police camp On getting the information 2 Sub-Inspectors from Dum Dum Police Station came to the State Armed Police Camp and rescued the Inspector, Railway Protection Force and his party.

Government Railway Police, Sealdah, have registered two counter cases, one under Section 332/307 I.P.C. against State Armed Police personnel and the other under Section 307 I.P.C. against Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police personnel. Inspector General of Police, West Bengal has also been approached for a high level enquiry into the incident.

Tea Gardens

2841. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Tea bushes in the Tea gardens are more than 60 years old;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these old bushes produce less tea and also of inferior quality;

(c) if so, whether Government are encouraging plantation of new bushes to meet the growing demand of tea both at the home and foreign market; and

(d) if so, the number of such bushes planted during the last three years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) According to the last census 21.4 per cent of the total area under tea had bushes about 60 years old as on 31st March, 1963.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The areas replanted were as follows:

1962-63 . .	1972 29 hectres	
1963-64 . .	2167 00	,,
1964 65 . .	25?? 40	,,

Export of Tea

2842. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon tea is superior to the Indian Tea;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Ceylon tea is gaining preference in foreign markets over Indian tea; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to face this competition in the foreign markets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Ceylon tea has been gaining preference because of its prices being lower than India's. Devaluation of the Indian rupee and reduction in export

duty will help Indian tea to compete with Ceylon tea in the world market.

मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात को लोहे की नाली दार चादरों का आवंटन

2843. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात ने लोहे के नालीदार चादरों की कितनी मांग की थी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन राज्यों को कितनी मात्रा में चादरें आवंटित की गयी थीं; और

(ग) इसी अवधि में इन राज्यों को वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा में चादरें दी गई थीं ?

इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक को मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात से नालीदार जस्ती चादरों की जो मांग प्राप्त हुई वह इस प्रकार थी :—

(टनों में)

	मध्यप्रदेश	गुजरात
1964–65	2,000	42,100
1965–66	17,896	—
1966–67	22,333	85,000

(ख) इन वर्षों में, इन राज्यों को अथवा अन्य किसी राज्य को नालीदार जस्ती चादरों का आवंटन नहीं किया गया ।

(ग) पहले किये गये आवंटन के आधार पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में जस्ती तथा काली नालीदार चादरों का प्रेषण इस प्रकार था ।

(टनों में)

	मध्यप्रदेश		गुजरात	
	नालीदार जस्ती चादरें	काली नालीदार चादरें	नालीदार जस्ती चादरें	काली नालीदार चादरें
1964-65	9264	—	5445	—
1965-66	2877	1067	2472	202
1966-67	1171	3862	562	1834

1964-65 में काली नालीदार चादरों का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ ।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

2844. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के सामने गम्भीर वित्तीय संकट आ गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों में बहुत असन्तोष है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आयोग की वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इर्फान कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

2845. **Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the present percentage of employees in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. who belong to the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that all posts in the Ramchandrapuram Unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals upto-

Rs. 600 p.m. have been reserved for persons belonging to Andhra Pradesh only and whether any order to this effect was issued recently; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which this has been done and whether this is in keeping with the recruitment policy in Public Undertakings?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) 73 per cent in the Heavy Power Equipment Plant and 74.8 per cent in the Switchgear unit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

2846. Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Ramavatar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired Officers employed in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and the reasons for employing them; and

(b) whether the Hyderabad Unit of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has framed rules for promotion and recruitment?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) 17 retired officers are employed in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. primarily in view of their qualifications (in most cases technical), knowledge, long experience and specialisation.

(b) The Hyderabad Unit has no separate rules for promotion and recruitment, but is governed by the rules of the Company.

Rourkela Fertiliser Plant

2847. Shri D. Amat: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertiliser plant of Rourkela is running at a loss;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to boost up production at the plant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has not been possible to operate the Rourkela Fertiliser Plant to more than 30 per cent of its rated capacity for want of sufficient quantity and proper quality of Coke Oven Gas from the Coke Oven Batteries of the Rourkela Steel Plant. It has now been decided to set up a Naphtha Steam Reforming Unit as an adjunct of the Fertiliser Plant to augment and improve the supply and quality of the coke oven gas received from the steel plant. The Naphtha Unit is expected to be ready for commissioning in the third quarter of 1968. This will ensure not merely the full utilisation of the capacity of the fertiliser plant but will also reduce the cost of production of fertiliser.

Training Programme in International Trade for Commercial Attache

2848. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up any training programme in International trade for commercial attaches; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and its impact in our export trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has developed a special Training Programme on 'Foreign Trade' for a section of officers of Indian Foreign Ser-

vice. The objective of this course is to provide the participants an adequate perspective of developments in international trade and to equip them with the practicalities of export-import trade, so as to enhance their effectiveness and competence in commercial assignments abroad.

The Programme is of 5 months' duration, wholetime, divided into two parts *i.e.*, four months' classroom training, followed by one month's study tour of important business centres.

The Programme consists of following five papers:

1. Economic Concepts and General Policies.
2. International Commerce.
3. Economic Development and Problems and Prospects of India's Foreign Trade.
4. International Marketing: Techniques and Procedures.
5. Area briefing.

In order to enable our Commercial Attaches to effectively participate in the export effort of the country, it is necessary that they are well equipped with the latest knowledge, tools and techniques pertaining to world trade. The course attempts to meet the need. The impact cannot be immediately evaluated as the course is of recent origin.

Passes and P.T.Os.

2849. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) Whether there is a provision for three free passes and six P. T. Os. for all Railway employees every year; and

(b) the amount of expenditure provided for by Government on account of (i) Free passes and (ii) P. T. Os. per annum?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. The Railway employees are granted Passes/P. T. Os. as under:—

Category of staff	No. of sets of Passes/PTOs per annum	
	Passes	P.T.Os.
Gazetted Officers. .	6	6
Class III & IV staff—		
(*i*) Ist to 5th year of service. . . .	1	6
(*ii*) 6th year and over .	3	6

(b) No expenditure is provided for. The Railway employees have been availing the facility of free passes and concessional travel as the general occupancy ratio provides a cushion within which this very small percentage of travel potential can be availed of by them.

Lady Assistants in Tea Board

2852. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Lady Assistants have been recruited by the Tea Board for services abroad during the last two years and their terms of sevices; and

(b) how many Special Officers have been appointed during the last two years and their terms of service?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Camera Films

2853. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of camera films in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has secured additional licences to import films costing Rs. 1 crore to offset the effect of devaluation and improve the supply position and has made some supplies to the Super Bazar solving the problem partially; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the shortage and the steps taken to improve the supply position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Import licences worth Rs. 103 lakhs were issued to State Trading Corporation for bringing into this country films of all sorts from the East European countries. Some portion of this import was released through Super Bazar for sale. Further releases are also being made through Super Bazar; care is taken to ensure that all State Trading Corporation's imports from 'rupee' countries are given as wide a distribution as possible to retail sale points. This is done by releasing the supply mainly through six recognised Regional Associations.

Industrial Estates in Assam

2854. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the industrial estates that were proposed to be set up in the Third Five Year Plan period in Assam have been set up;

(b) if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure supplies of raw materials and marketing facilities?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Assam and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Labour unrest in Durgapur

2855. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour unrest in Durgapur is likely to be resolved in the near future;

(b) whether the labour trouble has affected the production of the Plant; and if so, to what extent; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove the causes for continuing labour unrest and bickerings amongst the rival labour unions?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) This depends among other things on speedy completion of verification of membership of the various Trade Unions by the State Government authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir. The production loss during March and April 1967 has been estimated at about Rs. 23·5 million and Rs 28·1 million respectively. There may also be some effect on the effective life of plant and equipment due to neglect of maintenance etc. but it is not possible to evalute the precise terms.

(c) As the main cause for labour unrest is the delay in completion of verification of membership of the Trade Unions, the State Government has been repeatedly requested to complete verification quickly.

Export of Tea

2856. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a four-member Indian Tea Delegation which visited the Middle East and some North African countries early this year has recommended that the export duty on tea be totally abolished to make Indian tea more competitive in world markets;

(b) whether they are also reported to have said that there is no incentive

being given to the exporter other than his basic profit; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not proposed to abolish the export duty. The eduction in the export duty envisaged in Finance Bill (2) of 1967 and the advantage accruing to exporters of tea because of devaluation are considered sufficient incentive to promote exports.

Khadi Boards

2857. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cases involving fraud and misappropriation of funds of Khadi Boards have been reported from six States to the Khadi and Village Industry Commission;

(b) if so, the name of those States with the nature of fraud and misappropriations; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Details regarding cases of misappropriation and embezzlement of funds as on 21-3-1966.

Name of State Board	Nature of complaint	Nature of action taken
1. Bihar State Khadi and V.I.	Misappropriation of funds	Complaints have been lodged.
2. Jammu & Kashmir Khadi & V.I. Board	Misappropriation of funds	Departmental enquiries made and police case lodged.
3. Kerala State Khadi & V.I. Board	Misappropriation of funds and manipulation of accounts and forgery of documents.	Departmental enquiry conducted and services of 3 persons terminated.
4. Madras State Khadi & V. I. Board	Misappropriation of funds	Enquiry conducted and culprits removed from service.
5. Orissa State Khadi & V. I. Board	Misappropriation of funds	Complaints lodged with police.
6. Punjab State Khadi & V. I. Board	Misappropriation of funds	Departmental enquiries conducted. Services of one person terminated and for others increments withheld for two years.

Textile Mills in Uttar Pradesh

2858. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stock of cotton textiles of medium and coarse quality has been accumulated in the various mills in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to renovate these mills by legislation on the pattern of United Kingdom?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The steps to be taken for the renovation of old cotton textile mills is separately under consideration.

Textile Mills in Uttar Pradesh

2859. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in Uttar Pradesh closed down in the last two years;

(b) the number of men rendered unemployed; and

(c) the loss in terms of production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Seven mills in all remained closed for different periods during the last two years. Out of these seven, two mills still continue to be closed.

(b) Total number of workers affected for different periods in all the seven mills was 25,100. The number of workers affected by the two mills still remaining closed is 5202.

(c) Total loss of production is estimated to be of the order of 46·6 million metres of cloth and 9·7 million kilograms of yarn.

सहकारी हथकरघा मिल, इटावा, उत्तर प्रदेश

2860 **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में इटावा स्थित हथकरघा मिल को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुदान तथा ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सीधे दी गई थी अथवा उसे राज्य सहकारी बैंक के माध्यम से दिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि घाटे के कारण उक्त मिल के बन्द होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बिहार में काटन मिल

2861. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री क० नि० मधुकर :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कुल कितनी काटन मिलें हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितनी मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं और वे कितने दिनों से बन्द हैं तथा किस कारण बन्द हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में अकाल की स्थिति को देखते हुए, सरकार का विचार, यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी तो उनके मालिकों से इन मिलों का नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में लेकर, इन मिलों को फिर से खोल कर बेरोजगार हुए कर्मचारियों को फिर से नौकरी पर लगाने का है ; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार को कुछ सहायता देने का भी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) पांच, एक मिल को छोड़ कर जिसका पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र रद्द कर दिया गया है क्योंकि इस मिल को व्यर्थ घोषित करने योग्य समझा गया था ।

(ख) केवल एक ही मिल गया टैक्सटाइल लिमिटेड, गया नामक है जो पुरानी मशीनरी होने के कारण अलाभकर कार्य चालन के परिणामस्वरूप 7-12-1965 से बन्द पड़ी है ।

(ग) मिल को उबारना असम्भव है और इसका पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र रद्द करने का विचार है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Prices of Tyres and Tubes

2862. **Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Shri Shri Chand Goel:
Shri Dinkar Desai:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide difference between the controlled prices of cycle tyres and tubes and the rates at which they are being sold in Delhi, which is causing great hardship to the poor people; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to make tyres and tubes available to the consumers at controlled prices?

The Minister of Industrial Development & Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed). (a) There is no statutory control on the prices of cycle tyres and tubes. However, some complaints have been received about the non-availability of popular brands of cycle tyres and tubes in Delhi at companies' recommended retail prices.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by Government to ensure that cycle tyres and tubes are available to genuine consumers from the authorised dealers and Consumer Cooperative Stores at companies' recommended retail prices. The steps taken in this regard are as follows:

(i) Cycle tyres and tubes have been declared as an Essential Commodity under the Essential Commodities Act. Powers have also been delegated under the Essential Commodities Act. Powers have also been delegated under the Act to the State Governments to regulate the distribution and supply of all the essential commodities including cycle tyres and tubes. This delegation enables prevention of hoarding and profiteering in such commodities.

(ii) The manufacturers of tyres and tubes have been asked to hold the price line and to ensure regular supplies to their dealer and the consumers Cooperative Stores. The manufacturers have agreed to supply 10 per cent of their production available for commercial supplies to the Cooperative Stores. The supplies of cycle tyres and tubes to various wholesale and other Cooperative Stores in Delhi is regulated by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi

(iii) The Delhi Administration has devised detailed arrangements for regular supply of cycle and rickshaw tyres and tubes to genuine consumers on production of municipal tax receipts and municipal licences of the Rickshaw owner. Cycle tyre and tube dealers have been directed to maintain clear accounts of their sales and stocks to enable officers of Delhi Administration ta have complete check and to ensure that these instructions are scrupulously followed. The Association of Cycle dealers has also been directed by Delhi Administration to arrange for supervision on the work of individual dealers so as to ensure that nono malpractices are indulged in by any of their member-dealers. The Association has further sought to improve the system by issuing a card to each cycle Rickshaw operator as an identity card. Columns have been printed on this card to specify the quantity and the date of supply.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ADVANCE OF CHINESE ARMY CLOSE TO THE SIKKIM BORDER

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

"Chinese army advancing close to the Sikkim border and intensifying anti-Indian mike propaganda and the reported clash between Chinese patrols and the Indian frontier guards resulting in the death of four Indian Jawans."

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chinese forces have for a long time now been in position in strength across our northern borders. There has been no significant change of late.

Since 3rd July 1966, the Chinese have been making propaganda over loudspeakers across Nathu La with a view to undermining the morale and discipline of the Indian troops by giving entirely false stories about conditions in India. The Chinese Government have totally miscalculated the effect of these broadcasts on the morale and resolve of the Indian troops who treat such crude propaganda with the contempt it deserves.

Government have taken suitable counter measures to refute the Chinese falsehoods and to expose their aggressive intention towards India. These measures include carrying out of counter broadcasts by loudspeakers across the border at Nathu La. These facts have been brought to the notice of the House on 1-8-1966 and 7-11-1966.

No clash has occured recently between Chinese and Indian army personnel at the Sikkim border. Hence

the question of the death of 4 of our Jawans does not arise.

Government are fully alive to the threat posed by the presence of Chinese forces close to the Tibet border and constantly review the steps needed to safeguard the security and territorial integrity of the country.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, I am sorry to make a remark that while preparing the statement the Defence Minister did not carefully go through the wordings of the Calling Attention Notice. I draw his attention to the wording of the Calling Attention Notice where it is said:

> "to call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the Chinese army advancing close to the Sikkim border... "

That is the most important point. Recently, perhaps on 24th May, a report appeared in almost all the papers that one PTI correspondent visited Nathu La and other passes in the Sikkim area and coming back he reported that the Chinese army had moved in some places to the extent of only ten feet away from our border and in some cases only four feet near the Sikkim border. In view of this tactical move of the Chinese army towards our frontier and also in view of certain developments taking place in China as also in East Pakistan in collusion with China, the recent barbarous treatment meted out to our diplomats there, the intensification of Chinese propaganda against India, the Chinese attempt to complicate the Naga and Mizo affairs, the acceleration of supply of arms, tanks and aircraft by China and participation of the Chinese experts in imparting training in guerilla warfare, and also the recent visit of the Defence Minister and Foreign Minister of Pakistan to Peking and also certain military move undertaken by Pakistan, whether the tactical move of the Chinese army and also concerted move jointly by China and Pakistan constitute a threat to us and whether they show the evil designs of China and Pakistan against India?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have carefully studied the wordings of the calling attention notice and I have even more carefully listened to the fine exposition by the hon. Member of the Chinese postures and the collusion between China and Pakistan. I have also very carefully used my words. If the hon. Member goes home and studies again, he will find the answer. I have nothing to add to it. I would like to say that we are quite conscious of all these factors, political and international, and various moves and and postures that have been put forward by the Chinese. This question related to the concentration of chinese troops and their movement nearer to our borders. On that I have said that there have not been any significant moves in that direction. About the overall political situation and the other moves, we are fully conscious and we are taking whatever corrective steps are necessary to be taken.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, I seek protection. I would like to know whether the Defence Minister admits that Chinese are advancing close to Sikkim, whether he agrees that in some places Chinese army and the Indian army are only 10 ft. apart and in some places only 4 ft. apart.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is not correct.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): When it was said on the floor of this House before the Chinese aggression on us in 1962 that China was carrying on propaganda through 15 transmitters all along the border it was repeatedly denied by the Government spokesmen, including Shri Nehru, who was the Prime Minister then. But after the Chinese aggression it was realised it was admitted, that not 15 transmitters but 63 transmitters were used by the Chinese to carry on their hate-India campaign. May I know whether the hon. Defence Minister is now in a postion to tell us that he has taken all steps to

[Shri Hem Barua]

see that this history of past mistakes on our part does not repeat itself? At the same time, judging from what has happened today, China has intensified her posture of hostility towards India. In that context, may I know whether the hon. Defence Minister is in a position to give us an assurance that an attack on Sikkim by China would be considered as an attack on India and that we are prepared to defend the Sikkimese soil when the attack comes?

Shri Swaran Singh: Without entering into the past history, on this specific question, it is well-known to the House to the country and to the Chinese that we are responsible for the defence of Sikkim and our forces are in the Sikkimese territory. The Chinese are on the Tibetan side of that border. So, the Chinese are in no delusion about our attitude and our responsibility in relation to Sikkim. I can only say that in case our territorial integrity is threatened, or any action is resorted to by the Chinese in the Sikkim territory we will not be found wanting. That is all I can say

Shri B. K. Daschowdhuary (Cooch-Behar): In view of the continuous anti-Indian propanganda by the Chinese creating trouble in the border area in north Bengal, may I know whether Government are aware that a new organisation styled as the Young Study Group has been formed in Sikkim on the very lines of the Red Guards in China with the help and aid of the Chinese Fund and that this organisaton has started very strong anti-Indian propaganda in Sikkim and neighbouring border areas creating great trouble throughout north Bengal and thereby threatening the security of India? What action does the Government propose to take against it?

Shri Swaran Singh: About propaganda being carried on in Sikkimese territory, I am afraid, I have not got information. We are in touch with the defence aspects and the situation inside Sikkim also is well under control of the Chogyal of Sikkim. We have, as the House is no doubt aware, responsibility about the defence of Sikkim and our armed forces also are there. We are in touch with the situation. I have nothing more to add to what I said in reply to the last question.

12.12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Query

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldi): Sir, before you go to the other items on the agenda, may I draw your attention to the fact that I tabled an adjournment motion on the conduct of the Chinese diplomats in Delhi? They are doing certain mysterious things. They are being in contact with the Pakistanis and they are uniting Arab students for all sorts of activities. They are not going to leave India before doing some mischief. So, what about my adjournment motion?

12.12½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Export of Cashew Kernals (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1967.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Cashew Kernels (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No S O. 1785 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 [*Placed in Library, See* No LT-683/67.].

Annual Report of the Coal Board for 1965-66

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Board, Calcutta for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-684/67].

12.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in Lok Sabha, during the week commencing 19th June, 1967, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Companies Tribunal (Abolition) Bill, 1967—as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(4) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1966. to a Joint Committee

(5) Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants under control of the Ministry of Defence

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन को यह वचन दिया था कि साधारण बजट की चर्चा के बाद हजारी रपट और एकाधिकार आयोग (मोनोपलीज कमीशन) की रपट पर बहस करने का मौका दिया जायेगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या मंत्री महोदय अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में इसके लिए कोई समय निर्धारित करेंगे ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगले सप्ताह में तो नहीं हो सकेगा, लेकिन इस सेशन में यह बहस कराने का प्रयास किया जायगा ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालन्दा) : शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट बहुत पहले दे दी जा चुकी है । अगर उस पर बहस हो जाती, तो इस सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारण का काम हो सकता ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ठीक है इसको बाद में रखेंगे ।

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Some notices have been given in regard to one-hour discussions. Some time should be found for them also.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): That is being done.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): What have you decided about the DA Commission Report? You promised last week that discussion will take place on that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whatever I said on that day, I adhere to it. The Deputy Prime Minister had said on that occasion that after consideration that matter might come up.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: How long will you take

12.15 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Language of the Report of the House and Parliamentary Papers

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Sir, the matter which I sought to raise yesterday and for which you have kindly permitted me to make a reference today relates not to the translation that is sought to be provided in the House for all national languages but it relates to the records that are maintained of our Parliamntary proceedings. Now the procedure is that all that happens in the House is recorded in original and is kept in the custody of the Secretariat for reference purposes as the authorised text of parliamentary proceedings. With regard to translated version—they give it on request—the original speeches delivered in English are translated into Hindi and the original Hindi speeches are translated into English. The translated version contains English as well as Hindi with

[Shri S. Kandappan]

the result that Members who do not understand Hindi are put to some difficulty while wanting to refer to some important discussion that took place in the House because they have to take both the original and the translated versions and find out the passages.

There is also another curious thing. After the facility of simultaneous translation that has been provided in the House, it is not uncommon for Ministers and even Members while speaking to suddenly switch on from English to Hindi. So even with regard to a particular speech made by a particular Member, if we want to make any reference to it, we have to take the two volumes and we have to find the relevant pages and trace out the lines. It is a very cumbersome and a very difficult process. Of course, I concede,—there cannot be two opinions on that—that as far as the authorised version is concerned, we cannot tamper with it though, I think, there is a lacuna in that because you have now permitted us, rightly, to deliver speeches in our national languages which are tape-recorded and then translated into English. That is taken as the authorised version. But that depends upon the competence of the translators and, I hope, they are competent persons.

With regard to the translated versions, I feel that it would be very convenient and helpful if they are made only in English and English only. Those Members who prefer to have it in Hindi may be supplied with Hindi translation. Those who do not understand Hindi and who understand only English may be supplied, along with the original version, the translated version containing the translation of speeches made in Hindi into English. You can supply us a complete version of speeches in English. That is my only submission.

I was given to understand that it will involve some extra expenditure and all that. I find, in all the publications supplied to us from the Publications counter here and the papers sent to us, there are double languages, English and Hindi, printed. In all the papers, there is a tendency to print Hindi and English side by side. Perhaps, it is presumed or assumed that by inter-mixing Hindi and English in the publications circulated to us, there will be an incentive for us to learn Hindi. If that is the assumption, I think, that is a misplaced and a wrong assumption. It rather creates an anti-Hindi feeling.

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh): Where is the question of creating anti-Hindi feeling in that?

Shri S. Kandappan: By having the version in English and in Hindi separately, we will be saving paper, printing and considerable labour. That is my submission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषा के सम्बन्ध में आप पार्टी लीडर्ज की जो मीटिंग करने जा रहे हैं, माननीय सदस्य को उसमें बुलाया जा सकता था । यह बात वहां डिस्कस हो सकती है ।

Mr. Speaker: We will discuss it later on.

12.19 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है । आज सदन की बैठक स्थगित हो जायेगी और फिर हम सोमवार को मिलेंगे । विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने कल वक्तव्य देते हुए कहा था कि उन के पास अपने राजनयिक कर्मचारियों के बारे में और चीनी दूतावास के कर्मचारियों को जो आदेश दिया गया है, उसका पालन करने के बारे में पूरी सूचना नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि आप विदेश मंत्री को यह आदेश दें कि वह आज शाम को सदन की बैठक स्थगित होने से पहले ताजी स्थिति के बारे में हमें अवगत करायें । ये खबरें छपी है कि चीनी दूतावास के कर्मचारी अभी तक नहीं गए हैं । ये भी

खबरें छपी हैं कि पाकिस्तान हाई कमीशन के जरिये उनको चोरी से भारत से बाहर ले जाने की कोशिश हो रही है। आज मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी है। आज समाचार पत्रों में छपा है कि कल चीनी राजदूतावास के किसी ड्राइवर ने दूतावास से बाहर जो हमारी पुलिस का सिपाही पहरा दे रहा है उस को चाटा मारा। और चीनी दूतावास का ड्राइवर भारत की भूमि पर हमारी पुलिस के सिपाही को चांटा मारता है तो यह सदन चुप नहीं रह सकता। इस सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता से इस मामले को लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह सरकार ही नहीं रह पायेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पीकिंग में जो कुछ अपमान हुआ उसे तो यह सरकार पी गई लेकिन नयी दिल्ली में हमारे साथ जो अपमानजनक व्यवहार हुआ है इस के ऊपर भी सरकार की कोई प्रतिक्रिया है या नहीं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो अटल जी ने कहा वही मैं भी कहना चाहता था।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I wanted to ask one thing. The way in which the Chinese are behaving in Peking and the way in which they are behaving here in the Chinese Embassy are very atrocious. I cannot put up with it. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to retaliate against the Chinese by having one more hour in this House?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, we should have a full-dress debate on this; a one-hour debate will not do. We want to discuss the whole question at length because we are very much agitated about it. For this developing situation, only one hour was given.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): This will be conveyed to the Minister of External Affairs and he will be requested to make a statement before the House before it adjourns today

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12.23½ hrs.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla on the 14th June, 1967, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the anti-corruption laws, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Satya Narain Singh.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विधेयक पर बहस हो रही है। इस विधेयक का विरोध करने का कोई प्रश्न

12.24 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

नहीं है। लेकिन हम एक बात कहना चाहते हैं आप के मार्फत कि जो भ्रष्टाचार की आज स्थिति है उस स्थिति में इस बिल को हम इतना प्रभावकारी नहीं समझते जिससे कि भ्रष्टाचार के साथ निपटा जा सके। आज स्थिति यह है कि राष्ट्र का कोई भी अंग ऐसा बाकी नहीं रह गया है जहां कि भ्रष्टाचार नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक व्याप्त न हो गया हो। हमारे राष्ट्र का कोई भी अंग ऐसा अछूता नहीं रह गया जहां पर कि भ्रष्टाचार नासूर की तरह से न घुस गया हो और पूरे राष्ट्र के जीवन को भीतर से खोखला करने की यह कोशिश कर रहा है। हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि आज ऐसे बिल बराबर आते रहते हैं हाउस के अन्दर लेकिन

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

नतीजा यह होता है कि जितने बिल बनते जाते हैं भ्रष्टाचार उतनी ही तेजी के साथ आज समाज मे फैलता चला जा रहा है। आज हालत यह है कि अगर आप हास्पिटल में चले जाये तो जनता के लिये जो कुछ भी मदद की जाती है दवाइयों आदि की, वह बाजारों मे बिकती है। जब हमारे मुल्क पर बाहरी खतरे आये तब हमने देखा कि भ्रष्टाचार ने कितनी तेजी के साथ हमारी जिन्दगी पर प्रभाव डाला। बहुत सी सडकें जो कागज पर बनी हुई दिखलाई गई थीं मौके पर जब हमारे सिपाही पहुचे तो वहा पर सडकें गायब थी। हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि आज कोई भी सरकार का अग नीचे से ऊपर तक देखें तो यह दिखाई पडता है आज भ्रष्टाचार और सरकार की मशीन तथा पूरा शासन तंत्र मिलजुल के ओतप्रोत हो गया है और जब किसी राष्ट्र के जीवन मे भ्रष्टाचार इस जगह पर पहुच जाता है कि जब कि भ्रष्टाचार और शासन करने वाली मशीन के अन्दर कोई भेद न दिखाई पडे तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि किसी ऐसे व्यापक और प्रभावशाली बिल को लाया जाय, ऐसे कदम को उठाया जाय जिस से कि भ्रष्टाचार की इन जडों को काट कर राष्ट्र के जीवन से निकाला जा सके। आज जब हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि विकास की योजनाए जो करोडों करोडो की लाइन मे जाती हैं मदद की शक्ल मे वह चन्द भ्रष्टाचारियो, नीचे से ऊपर तक जो बैठे हुए हैं और खास तौर से ऊपर के अधिकारी उन मे शरीक हैं, वह हमारी सारी दौलत उन भ्रष्टाचारियों के पास चली जाती है और वह विकास मे नहीं लगने पाती है। ऐसी स्थिति मे हम यह समझते है कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार को सही माने मे राष्ट्र के जीवन से निर्मूल करना है तो आपको ऐसे कदम उठाने पडेंगे, केवल इस तरह के बिल उस मे कारगर नही साबित होंगे, बल्कि जिस तरह से उन की व्यापकता आज सारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में है उसको देखते हुए आप को व्यापक तरह से एक कड़ा कदम उठाना पडेगा जिस से कि उस को राष्ट्र के जीवन से काटा जा सके और उसको बखूबी कारगर तरीके से लागू किया जा सके। मैं समझता हूं कि अब तक के अनुभवो से हमें सीखना चाहिए था, अब तक के जितने बिल आये उन का परिणाम हम ने क्या देखा? हम ने देखा कि बिल आते हैं, पास होते जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे जीवन मे जहा भी आप नजर डालेंगे चाहे पुलिस विभाग हो, चाहे जेल हो, चाहे कचहरी हो, चाहे विकास विभाग हो, चाहे कोई भी सरकारी अग हो, उस मे आज पहले से ज्यादा तेजी के साथ भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है और आज वह गिद्ध की तरह से पूरे राष्ट्र के जीवन पर मडरा रहा है। क्या यह सच्चाई नही है कि जिस राष्ट्र के अन्दर इतने व्यापक तरीके से भ्रष्टाचार फैल जाय, जीवन मे व्याप्त हो जाय, वह राष्ट्र अन्दर से खोखला हो जाता है, कमजोर हो जाता है, निर्बल हो जाता है? ऐसे निर्बल राष्ट्र को क्या आप विदेशी किसी भी खतरे से बचाने के लिए मजबूती के साथ खड़ा कर सकते है? हम जब यहा सुनते है और बातें बड़े ऊचे ऊचे तरीके से होती है, जितनी बातें कही जाती है, उतनी सजीदगी और गम्भीरता के साथ इस दुश्मन, राष्ट्रीय दुश्मन को जो राष्ट्र को अन्दर से खोखला बना रहा है निर्बल बना रहा है उसके नैतिक बल को गिरा रहा है, उस से लड़ने के लिए जो आज हमारे अन्दर एक दृढ़ सकल्प होना चाहिए, एक पक्का इरादा होना चाहिए और निर्ममता के साथ उस से निपटने के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, वह दिखाई नही पड़ता है। हम आपके जरिए यह बताना चाहते हैं कि सचमुच अगर हमारी सरकार सजीदगी के साथ भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करना चाहती है, राष्ट्र को जिन्दगी से काट कर फेंकना चाहती है तो मैं समझता

चाहता हूं कि पिछली बार जब संथानम कमेटी बिठाई गई थी जिसमें उपाध्यक्ष महोदय खुद भी शरीक थे, उस में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव पेश किये गये थे, सिफारिशें की गई थीं, उनको आज तक लागू नहीं किया गया क्या बात है ? हम देखते यह हैं कि आज बड़े बड़े अफसर और मंत्री तक के भी इस के अन्दर नाम आते हैं । अभी चन्द दिन पहले उस तरफ बैठे हुए हमारे जो माननीय सदस्य हैं उनकी पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने कुछ मंत्रियों के ऊपर इस तरह के आरोप लगाये और उसका जवाब देने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाया था कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसकी रिपोर्ट ली जायगी और सदन को इसकी सूचना दी जायगी । लेकिन देखते क्या हैं कि यह सब चीजें टालमटोल की जाती हैं और भ्रष्टाचार को ऊपर से काटने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है । मैं आपके जरिए से कहना चाहता हूं, मंत्री महोदय से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप सचमुच भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो आपको पहले ऊपर से इसकी शुरूआत करनी चाहिए क्योंकि जब तक ऊपर से शुरूआत नहीं होगी, ऊपर से निर्ममता के साथ इसमें निपटेंगे नहीं तब तक भ्रष्टाचार नीचे तक जो फैला हुआ है उससे कारगर तरीके से, प्रभावकारी तरीके से लड़ा नहीं जा सकता है । लेकिन हम देखते क्या हैं कि जब कोई भी इस तरह की शिकायत ऊपर के लोगों, बड़े अफसरों या मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आती है तो उसे दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है, उसे टालने की कोशिश की जाती है । क्या किया यह बताते नहीं हैं । आज हम भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने के काबिल अपने को नहीं पाते हैं क्योंकि हमारे अन्दर तरह तरह के रिश्ते, दोस्ती के रिश्ते, रिश्तेदारी के रिश्ते, कुनबापरस्ती के रिश्ते, यह तमाम चौतरफा दबाव जो आते हैं उन दबावों के अन्दर हमारे हाथ और पैर बंध जाते हैं और वहां जिस कड़ाई के साथ, जिस निर्ममता के साथ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये वह नहीं की जाती है । उलटे छिटपुट छोटी मोटी घटनायें नीचे के साधारण जो कर्मचारी हैं उनको पकड़ कर के कुछ छोटे मोटे मुकदमे हम इधर उधर चला देते हैं । हम आपसे कहना चाहते हैं कि अब भ्रष्टाचार और सरकार की पूरी मशीनरी मिल कर एक बन गये हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में अब आपके पास उन के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए क्या कोई अपनी मशीन है ? 20 साल के अन्दर आपने भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिये क्या कोई अपने साधन, कोई अपना ढांचा, अपना कोई संगठन बनाया है जो इस पूरी मशीनरी के साथ, जो कि भ्रष्टाचार से ओतप्रोत है, संघर्ष कर सके या जो माली बाग का चोर है, उसको ही बाग का रखवाला बनाना चाहते हैं। आज भ्रष्टाचार इस तरह से व्याप्त है कि उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये आपके पास कोई साधन नहीं है, कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। जीवन के 20 साल निकल चुके हैं, इस में आप कुछ नहीं कर सके। जब आप इस बिल को यहां पेश करते हैं, तो उस पर अमल करने वाली आपकी जो मशीन है, वह खुद उस को असफल करने के लिये, उस को नाकामयाब करने के लिये पूरी ताकत से जुट जाती है, जिसमें बहुत से मंत्री भी शरीक हो जाते हैं । ऐसी हालत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज भ्रष्टाचार की जो स्थिति है उससे लड़ने के लिये, उस की जड़ों को काटने के लिए जरूरी है कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचें और एक ऐसा ढांचा, एक ऐसा संगठन, एक ऐसी शक्ति का अलग से निर्माण करें, उसको इस तरह से शिक्षा-दीक्षा दें उस को इतनी शक्ति दें कि वह ढंग से नीचे से ऊपर तक फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार के साथ ताकत के साथ लड़ सके, उसके अन्दर भरोसा पैदा किया जा सके। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से देखने की कोशिश करें ।

कल जो बहस हुई कि विदेशी पैसा आता है जो राजनीतिक पार्टियों पर प्रभाव डालने की कोशिश करता है—कितना यह भ्रष्टाचार

[श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह]

बढ़ चुका है कहां तक पहुंच चुका है किस तरह से हमारे जीवन को कलुषित करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। अगर सचमुच इसको गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया गया और इसके खिलाफ संजीदगी के साथ लड़ने के लिये सब का कोआपरेशन नहीं लिया गया तो आपको सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह केवल सरकारी समस्या ही नहीं है बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गई है। इसलिये इस पूरे सदन को चाहे विरोधी पक्ष हो या सरकारी पक्ष हो सब को मिल कर बैठ कर संजीदगी के साथ विचार करना चाहिये और ऐसी कोई योजना बनानी चाहिये व्यापक और शक्तिशाली योजना, जिसके जरिये से आज हम एक व्यापक आन्दोलन नीचे से ऊपर तक राष्ट्र के जीवन में चलाने की कोशिश करें जनता के अन्दर विश्वास पैदा करे उस के नैतिक बल को ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश करे। अगर इस तरह से उसको एक मजबूत, प्रभावशाली और व्यापक रूप दिया जायेगा, तब ही इस व्यापक रूप से फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ों को खत्म किया जा सकेगा। इसकी शुरूआत पहले ऊपर से होनी चाहिये, मंत्रियों से फिर बड़े बड़े अफसरों से, उसके बाद नीचे आना चाहिये। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूं हम एक कारगर तरीके से इसके खिलाफ लड़ सकेंगे और एक लम्बे अर्से तक संघर्ष करके इस भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ों को काट कर निकाल कर फेंक सकेंगे।

श्री [illegible] (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बहस को स्थगित रखने का प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूं—नियम 109 के अन्दर। इसका कारण यह है। मेरे ख्याल में कल श्री लोबो प्रभु ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है—क्या इसमें मंत्रियों का भी शुमार होता है? हमारे अजीज दोस्त शर्मा साहब ने भी कहा था—

"Ministers should be included within the scope of the Bill. The Ministers should not be excluded from the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill".

इसके ऊपर हमारे विद्वान मित्र शुक्ला जी ने कहा था कि इसमें मंत्रियों का भी समावेश होता है। अब इनके ज्ञान और विद्वता के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन चूंकि आक्षेप उठाया गया है कि विधेयक की जो परिभाषा है—सार्वजनिक सेवक पब्लिक सर्वेंट की—उस में मंत्री नहीं आते, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त इस बहस को स्थगित रखा जाय। कानून मंत्री से हम लोग जानकारी हासिल करें और अगर यही इनकी मंशा है तो यह बात साफ तौर से इस बिल में आ जाये। अगर वे खुद इनमें संशोधन ले कर आयें तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन इस समय सफाई के लिये इसको स्थगित रखा जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday this point was raised.

श्री लोबो प्रभु : लेकिन इस पर आपका कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I had stated then, when Mr. Lobo Prabhu, Shri S. N. Dwivedy and some other members also raised it, let the Minister clarify his position, and then I will give my ruling. I have not missed that point. That is a very important point. As I also mentioned, the Santhanam Committee had taken note of all this So, I am going to give my ruling after his reply.

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): Yesterday I asked for two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was ruled by the Speaker, and we extended it by half an hour. On the third reading I will give you a couple of minutes, not now.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I am very thankful to hon. Members who took part in this debate. I have nothing much to answer as far as this particular Bill is concerned, because none of the spea-

kers have opposed the provisions of this amending Bill. Every single speaker who spoke in this debate has supported the provisions of this Bill, but while discussing this Bill, certain other important matters came up, and I would try to satisfy the House on those matters.

As you very rightly said, the first important thing that must be clarified here is whether the Ministers of the Government are included in the definition of public servants or not. As a matter of fact, when this amending Bill was brought before the House in 1964, this matter was raised and a clarification was given by the Government, and I might nnvite the attention of the hon. Members to the judgment of the Supreme Court which was also referred to by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. I would read out the relevant portion of this judgment so that the members can also get the benefit of this opinion. It says:

> "Clause 9 of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code says that every officer in the service or pay of the Crown for the performance of any public duty is a public servant. The decision of the Privy Council in India *vs.* Banerjee is decisive to show that a Minister under the Government of India Act is an officer subordinate to the Governor. On the same reasoning there can be no doubt that a Minister of Vindhya Pradesh would be an office of the State of Vindhya Pradesh."

And this ruling we have taken as decisive in this matter. That is why the Law Ministry, while this matter was under discussion in this House in 1964, gave an opinion which is in the record of our proceedings, and I will read the relevant portion again. It says:

> "Sec. 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act provides that for the purposes of this Act, public servant means a public servant as defined in sec. 21 of the Indian Penal Code. The Prevention of Corruption Act is, therefore, applicable to the Ministers who are public servants as defined in sec. 21 and can be prosecuted for criminals misconduct as defined in sec. 5(1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act.".

This was the view and the stand taken by the Government when this amending Bill was first brought before the House in 1964, and as the hon. House knows, according to article 141, I think, of the Constitution, the law as defined by the Supreme Court of India will be the law for the rest of the country. These things taken together leave no doubt in my mind that the Ministers are included, whether there is a clear provision in the Act or not in the definition of public servant as provided in this Act. And if there was any doubt in our mind, we would have definitely brought in a specific provision in the Act. If we were to hold that public servant shall include Ministers, if we bring a provision now, it would mean as if we disregard the judgment of the Supreme Court which lays down that the Ministers are included in public servant. As long as the Supreme Court view holds good that public servant includes Ministers, it would not be appropriate to include another clause and say that Ministers are also included. We have said so in 1964 and I am saying it categorically now that the Ministers are included in public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code. There should be no doubt in the minds of the hon. Members that the Government is trying to avoid this issue. Nothing of that kind. We are very keen ourselves that nobody who holds a public office or handles public finances or has any public authority should be excluded from the purview of this Bill. We are not keen at all on that. I may assure the hon. Members that we have satisfied ourselves that the Ministers are included in this Bill and that is why I made a categorical statement on the floor of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is the judgment of the Supreme Court. Unless it is incorporated in the Act, has it the force of an Act?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो सम्बन्धित धारा है उस के नीचे क्या यह कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं जोड़ सकते जैसा कि कई कानूनों में होता है कि इसमें पब्लिक सर्वेंट की परिभाषा में मंत्रियों का भी शुमार होगा ? इतना अगर जोड़ देंगे तो काम हो जायगा ।

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): The Supreme Court judgment was based on an ordinance issued in 1949. The Ordinance had not been made a law and the Penal Code had not also been amended. The judgment is there. The 1949 Ordinance said in so many words that a minister, whether of State or of any other position or standing, was a public servant. That Ordinance has not ripened into law. The Indian Penal Code had not been modified to say that the minister is a public servant. The definition in the Prevention of Corruption Act says in simple language that a public servant is a person who is defined as such in the Indian Penal Code but the Penal Code had not been amended so as to include a minister in that definition and the Ordinance has lapsed. Therefore, so long as there is a specific, clear provision, engrated and incorporated in the Penal Code, a minister cannot be a public servant amenable under the Anti-corruption Act. That is the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A certain judgment is there. According to the judgment, there is no enactment. Will it still be the law of the land?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The question posed is whether the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered in 1949 does not constitute the law of the land? I would refer to article to article 141.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह उनका कहना नहीं है । भण्डारे साहब का यह कहना है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला किसी आर्डिनस पर आधारित है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले कानून तो है लेकिन इस कानून के मातहत नहीं है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The The judgment of the Supreme Court might have been based on anything. But as long it has not been revised or reviewed by the Supreme Court itself, that judgment is a law by itself as defined in article 141 which says that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India . . .

Shri Madhu Limaye: In relation to that Ordinance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no proviso or saving clause that after the Ordinance had lapsed, the judgment would not be binding.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. However useful and important the discussion might be on any other occasion, it is not relevant to the Bill under discussion now. Any Member might have raised any point of order here, whether a Minister is covered by the definition of a public servant under the Indian Penal Code or not, and whether the original Act which is being amended by this Bill does cover any action of a Minister or not. But at this stage, the discussion that is taking place is on an amending Bill which only wants to cover all those pending cases about which the Government is in doubt, because of a certain decision of the Punjab High Court, whether under section 6 of the other Act all these cases are covered or not. *(Interruption).*

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने बहस को स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we are having a discussion on this—

. श्री मधु लिमये : अब यह माननीय सदस्य टैक्निकल क्यों हो रहे हैं ? अच्छा मुद्दा आया है।

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Let me make it clear. I would ask for a ruling from you and I will abide by your ruling. I do not want to short-circuit a thing. We must go by a proper procedure, because it does not help anyone to short-circuit things; when we are discussing a small amending Bill, the whole vista of corruption and other things should not have crept in at all, because, the principle of a Bill cannot be discussed, or rather the principle of an Act cannot be discussed in an amending Bill unless it is being so raised. Therefore, at this stage, all this discussion, however useful and valuable it might be and whatever else it might be, to my mind, is out of order.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): In the course of this point of order, the hon. Minister has made a statement. The hon. Minister has said that the definition includes a Minister. The hon. Minister observed that the Supreme Court judgment has said that the definition of the public servant covers Ministers. I agree entirely. But that is not the question. The question is that the definition of a public servant as it is in the Indian Penal Code is left to the interpretation of the judges. Please try to follow my point; I want your sympathetic consideration. Another Bench of the Supreme Court will say that the Ministers are not covered by the definition of a public servant. So, as long as this judgment of the Supreme Court is there, it is definitely the law of the land. I do not deny that. The Supreme Court has pronounced its judgment based on an ordinance, interpreting this definition of public servant. And taking into consideration the various judgments, these considerations demand that this should be completely amended and an exclusive, direct provision should be made wherein there should be no scope for any court to dilate, discuss and interpret and say that the Ministers are covered under the definition of a public servant or are not covered under the definition. Therefore, it is necessary, that a categorical pronouncement should be made here by the hon. Minister. I hope the hon. Minister understands it, and that he has understood what I have said.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: I am on article 141 which says that "The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India." That is the point raised by the hon. Minister. The Supreme Court based its judgment on an ordinance. When an ordinance ceases to be an ordinance, it ceases to be the law of the land. An ordinance can ripen into law provided the necessary and consequential amendments are incorporated in the Penal Code. It has not been done. Therefore, the Supreme Court's judgment is not binding and, therefore, evaporates along with the ordinance when it has not ripened into law. That is the position. I can understand that the law made by the Supreme Court judgments is known as judge-made law. We follow the law made by the legislative bodies. We also follow the judgment law or the case law. The case law was based on the interpretation of an ordinance and not of an Act. I could have appreciated the position if it had been based on a law made by the legislature. When the ordinance ceases to be a law, the case-law based on that ordinance ceases to be a judge-made law and, therefore, not binding.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): The Supreme Court judgment lasts as long as it is not revised subsequently by another judgment. Further, the intentions of those who legislate have no relevance in the interpretation of law. It is the words that are used in the law that have to be interpreted. It may be the minister's intention that ministers be included in public servants. But it is not his words that

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

the courts would give any credance to. They will see what is mentioned in the law and there it is definitely mentioned that it is as defined in the Penal Code.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In case the Supreme Court in its wisdom revises its judgment or it is held that because the judgment was based on an ordiance, it will have no bearing on the law of the land, the Government will be prepared to bring in a provision specifically mentioning ministers. I can give that assurance to the House without any hesitation. From the same judgment, may I read the sentence previous to the one which I had just quoted? It says:

> "It is true that the Ordinance No so and so of 1949 amended the Indian Penal Code by substituting for the previous first clause of section 21 thereof relating to the definition of "public servants" the phrase "Every Minister of State". But it does not follow that a Minister of State was not a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code even before this amendment."

It is clearly said that even before the Penal Code was amended, it did not mean that Ministers of State were not public servants. This particular ordinance has no relevance as far as this question is concerned. This should set at rest all doubts. I have added my assurance also that in case the Supreme Court revises its judgment and declares that ministers are not included in the definition of public servants, we would be willing to come before the House to amend the legislation putting the matter beyond any judicial doubt. But as it is the Law Ministry has clearly advised us that the definition of public servants includes ministers and it would be superfluous to add that provision here.

The House must appreciate that we had issued the ordinance so that the cases against the corrupt persons should not be prejudiced and they should not take advantage of the lacuna and be let loose by the court. If there is delay in passing this legislation in Parliament and if the ordinance lapses, all those people against whom corruption cases are going on will take advantage of it. Therefore, I would request the House to take the assurance I have given and pass the Bill immediately.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, the lady protests too much. If the minister thinks that the Supreme Court has said like this that ministers are included in the category of public servants as defined in the Indian penal Code, if it is so obvious, why should he not accept it?, instead of going round and round the mill? Has any Minister, Deputy Minister or State Minister been prosecuted during all these twenty years?

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): No, not a single minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then they think they belong to a sacrosanct class. Thirdly, I want to say that this Bill, whether it is amending or any other variety of Bill, is brought forward here to produce confidence in the minds of fifty crores of persons. If the points that are raised on the floor of this House are not incorporated in the Bill, if they are not made a part of the Bill I think the Bill is not going to serve the purpose for which it is being brought.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Sir, the Minister's attitude confuses the matter and gives rise to some misgivings about the real intentions of Government. I am going to give credit to him for saying that he is positive that ministers do come under the definition of 'public servants'. But when there is this confusion, to which Shri Bhandare has pointedly drawn the attention of the House, it has got to be cleared up. There is no gain saying that it was necessary for some people to go to court after an ordinance for an interpretation of the ordinance to get the

view of the Supreme Court. And now the ordinance is not in the picture at all. This is an opportunity of putting the matter substantively into the body of the law and to put the matter entirely beyond controversy. A supreme court judgment in relation to a particular ordinance which is no longer in the picture can hardly be looked upon as giving a judge-made law of a sort which would clear up the issue as not to incorporate in this Bill. Therefore, if the Minister is serious, and I believe he is serious the way he puts it up if he is serious about the Government's idea that ministers do definitely come under the ambit of this definition, we must have an assurance made doubly sure, and that is why the suggestion which he has made has got to be considered very carefully. He can easily take two hours time and come to the House a little later with little amendment. The whole thing would then be clarified and everybody would be satisfied.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि यदि मंत्रियों को इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत लाया गया तो इस विधेयक को पास करने में देर होगी। देर क्यों होगी ? कल से सदन में इसी बात पर चर्चा हो रही है कि मंत्रियों का इसमें समावेश हो या नहीं। अगर उनका समावेश इसमें कर दें तो इस विधेयक के पास करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। अब मंत्री महोदय के पास एक घंटे का समय है वह अपने मंत्री महोदय से विचार विनिमय करके दो बजे जब सदन की बैठक हो तब अपना निर्णय बतला सकते हैं। हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस विधेयक को पास करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, it is not a question of my taking one or two hours. I have very carefully considered the matter. We are absolutely convinced that this definition includes ministers. Our opinion is clear on this point. We want to include ministers in it. It is absolutely not essential, unnecessary, to amend the Bill that is before us. If we had even one per cent doubt that this provision does not include the ministers definitely I would have had no objection in accepting the unanimous wish of the House. I am not trying to come in the way of the wish of the House which, in my opinion and in the opinion of legal experts, is absolutely unnecessary. 'Public servants' is defined in the Indian Penal Code. We cannot alter that definition by amending this Bill. It has to be done by an amendment to that Act. I would, therefore, request the House to vote this Bill. Then we shall see.

13 hrs.

Shri Joytirmoy Basu: (Diamond Harbour): There have been numerous cases of corruption and misuse of powers by Ministers. But, has there been even one single case of prosecution in a court of law? No. Why? Because they do not want to bring the Ministers to book by holding inquiries. By this method they want to keep a loophole for the lawyers and the courts so that they can always escape. We do not want that to happen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take this up again at 2 O'clock and then I will give my ruling. Now we will adjourn for lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri K. M. Koushik (Chanda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there appears to be a little confusion in the mind of the hon. Minister. He is confusing between judge made law and statute law. Judge made law is quite good so long as it is not upset by a different Bench or a bigger Bench. Therefore it can-

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

not be taken for granted that judge made law is good for ever.

Therefore, my humble submission is that the ruling relied on, will not give us the desired result and it is necessary to incorporate in the definition of "public servant" this particular classification of ministers also. Secondly, hon. Minister was referring to Article 141 of the Constitution. Article 141 of the Constitution only says that the rulings of the Supreme Court are binding on the subordinate courts. He forgets that one ruling of the Supreme Court does not bind the subsequent Bench of the same Court. There is no such ruling and, in fact, the ruling is to the contrary that one ruling of the Supreme Court does not bind a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court. Therefore, my submission is that incorporation of the words is absolutely necessary. Really speaking, the way in which the government is fighting shy of making this point clear by an express amendment, makes us apprehensive as to what is transpiring in their mind, as to whether they want Ministers to come into it or they do not want Ministers to come into it. This confusion should be cleared and the definition of the word 'public servant' must be made explicit to include 'Ministers'.

Shri A. N. Mulla: (Lucknow): Sir, I want to take a few minutes to say something about the legal points that arise here.

The first point which my friend, on my right, made was that the ruling cited by the Minister was not enough to warrant the conclusion that Ministers would be described as public servants when the issue came before a court of law. I am of the opinion that his contention is well-founded. I do not know in what context the Supreme Court made that observation, whether it is an *obiter dicta* or it is an actual decision. If it is an *obiter dicta* it has no bindig value and when the real issue comes before the court, it may take a different view. Therefore, I do not see what is the hesitation, if the intention is there and the Government wants to include Ministers amongst public servants, in adding a rider to the Act itself to include 'Ministers' in the definition of 'public servant'.

An hon. Member: This Act is governed by the Indian Penal Code.

Shri A. N. Mulla: Even in this Act, they can put a rider. They can say that for the purpose of this Act, the word 'public servant' includes 'Ministers'.

There is another point which was made by Mr. Vishwanathan about which nothing has been said so far. He asked whether legally it would be possible to give this Act a retrospective effect. I am sure there is no bar to this law taking retrospective effect because it is a matter of procedure, not a matter of substantive law, which is being amended. It is a well-established rule of law that where a procedure is being changed, and here only the procedure is being changed, it will have retrospective effect. So, once this law is passed, it will surely be applicable to all the previous cases. These are the two points which I wanted to make. If you want, I can place before you, within half an hour, English cases as well as Indian cases in which retrospective effect was given when there was a change in the procedure only.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Sir, I feel the definition of public servant' must include 'Ministers' also. The hon. Minister has given an assurance only. The Ministers come and go

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member should remember that he has reiterated an assurance given by Mr. Hathi, his predecessor.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Assurances are many. Statistics can be compiled of all the assurances given in the Third Lok Sabha. Many assurances are not taken into account. These assurances

are not enough. We want that this must be incorporated in the Act itself 'Ministers' must be included in the definition of 'public servant'. That is what we want.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: One fundamental issue has been raised by Mr. Viswanatham and Shri Mulla has given the correct conclusion, though. I do not quite agree with his reasoning as such because Article 20 does not confine itself merely to a question of procedure or substantive law. But even assuming that his version is correct, this Bill more or less has a substantive aspect. This Bill has a substantive aspect in the sense that the possession of property disproportionate to known sources of income is an offence, this itself is an offence. Therefore, that reasoning does not hold good. But the correct analysis appears to me to be this. What does Article 20 say? It does not use the expression 'retrospective operation'. What it says is that no person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence. What we are doing today is with reference to certain acts which were really crimes at that time: at the time the particular offences had been committed, this particullar law was there, subsequently it was taken away but again it was restored to its previous place. Therefore, there is no question of attraction of Art. 20.

Coming to the question whether a Minister comes within the purview of 'public servant' within the meaning of Prevention of Corruption Acts, we have been discussing this since yesterday. My difficulty about the whole thing is two-fold: one is whether the judgment of the Supreme Court given in a particular context is binding for the understanding of prevention of corruption laws. My friend has suggested that an ordinance is no law. He is mistaken. The ordinance, so long as its exists, is no doubt a law. Even though that particular judgment of the Supreme Court does not relate to the Prevention of Corruption Act and also to the Indian Penal Code, the interpretation given deserves every respect—the interpretation of identical expression used in different Acts would normaly be uniform. Assuming even that, the fundamental issue is this. What does it matter if we include Ministers in the Prevention of Corruption Act. If you look at it from the historical point of view, you will find that this Act was passed in 1947; this was done in a particular context and the context was that immediately after the War, there was the necessity to introduce control and the Government was very apprehensive that in view of controls, there would be greater possibilities for corruption; so with that limited objective, the Government did that. Possibly the Supreme Court and the Law Ministry might be to technically correct in giving an extensive meaning to it. But it does not fit into the historical aspect of it. Can it be said that a Minister is the servant of the Crown? It cannot be. Wherever the Crown is mentioned, the interpretation is to interpolate the President of India. Even then, it is not historically speaking, correct because this is a political office. The Anti-Corruption Act was not designed to govern situations like this. So, my interpretation is that it should not cover Ministers.

What is the position? Can we bring it in this Amendment Bill? There are two difficulties. In this Amendment Bill, we are dealing with a particualr provision. Unless we amend the Anti-Corruption Act, unless we amend it to include Ministers as 'public servants' in the Anti-Corruption Act and also in the Indian Peal Code, we cannot amend this particular Bill to cover that area.

The second difficulty is this. Even assuming that we can do it, does it

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

mean much? I can say that it is most unrealistic and against the facts of political life. I say this for this reason. If you bring Ministers within the purview of 'public servants', can the existing machinery be useful? It will be definitely ineffective. Can a police officer search and investigate the house of a Minister? If you read the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, a police officer of the status of Dy. S P. has to investigate. Can he do it? Even for a proper prosecution, the consent of the Government is required. What is the consent required in regard to a public servant under the Central Government? The consent required is of the Central Government. Here again, the expression used is that for an officer to be removed, the consent of the Central Government is required. Is the Minister removed by the Central Government? There, we would be faced with a real problem. The Ministers are appointed by the President and they hold office during the pleasure of the President. Therefore, the machinery required to deal with Ministers would be naturally at a very high level and not at the level contemplated by this Act. Of course, artificially and forcibly you may bring in the Ministers also within the scope of that machinery, but this machinery cannot work in the case of the Ministers. For them, you require a more effective machinery. So, you should have a different machinery to deal with the misconduct of not only Ministers but other public officers including Members of Parliament.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): This Bill has very narrow scope. It seeks to validate the prosecutions with retrospective effect in those cases which were pending and which were declared to be invalid by the judgment of the High Court. It might have been necessary to include Ministers also within the definition only if the cases that are pending and which are sought to be validated included some of the Ministers. But that not being so, I think it is not proper to include Ministers also within the scope of the definition in this Bill which has after all a very narrow scope. If it is necessary in any particular case, I would submit that it would be advisable to bring forward another Bill. But as far as I understand the present law, the definition of the term 'public servant' does include Ministers as well.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Mahendragarh): As regards this controversy, I would submit that so far as the law is concerned, whether it is a question of interpretation of an Ordinance or even of any civil court judgment, the Supreme Court has held that a public servant as definition in section 21 of the IPC, even in a case of damages, for instance, does include a Minister. (*Interruptions*) To say that the Ordinance has lapsed is a laughable thing. It is a more laughable thing to say that because the Ordinance has lapsed, therefore, the definition has lapsed and further the interpretation of the Supreme Court has lapsed. The Supreme Court has clearly held that section 21 of the IPC defines the term 'public servant' and it does include a Minister and a Minister is also a public servant. If we have to extend this category, then we have to add several appendices so as to include BDOs, DFOs and so on, so that there may be no element of doubt at all. According to me, however, the present definition is adequate.

As regards the procedure, when a Member of Parliament or a Minister of the Central Government or a Minister of a State Government has to be proceeded against, the sanction of the higher authority has to be taken before any prosecution could be launched (*Interruptions*) My hon. friend can go and talk at the Bar and see what they would think of this interpretation. The main crux of the problem is whether the ordinance has lapsed or not, and whether the ordinance would have any retrospective effect. It has been provided in this Bill that it shall be deemed to have been always there. I would submit

that this provision is of doubtful validity and this Bill is likely to come to nought if someone takes it to a court, because you cannot say that it is just a procedural thing. In the context of the whole thing, it is not a procedural thing. There is a substantive right to the accused in a certain prosecution and when these words were not there, at a certain time, he has had those rights and he has obtained those rights at that time you cannot now seek to deprive him of those rights by saying that these things shall be deemed always to have been there and thus extend the provision with retrospective effect over a period of hundred years. Such extension would be of doubtful validity.

I think the better course would be to withdarw the prosecution with the permission of the court and file a fresh case with fresh facts. Under the existing law, such withdrawal can be done with the permission of the court and with permission to bring in a fresh prosecution That would have been the right and simple thing to do instead of this attempt to circumvent the whole thing as is now sought to be done by this Bill. I am afraid that this Act may have to be brought up again before the House some time later because according to me, this is of doubtful validity. If we pass an enactment like this, I am afraid that it may bring this House into ridicule

It would have a demoralising effect that the guilty or corrupt person was not punished. Therefore, let them go into the legal position and then they would see whether it can be sustained that all the time it has been there and this should be taken to have been there. These are things which have been done either in a hurry or done simply to help them. That is the conclusion any ordinary person would come to.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): I am sorry I was taken by surprise when I was in the Central Hall and was told that some point of order has been raised.

The point for consideration is whether an amendment to the definition could be brought in as an amendment at this stage. My opinion that that is beyond the scope of the present Bill. In support of this submission, I would cite to you two decisions that have been given by your predecessor set out in Decisions from the Chair 1951-57, Nos. 42 and 43.

So far as the substance of the amendment is concerned as to whether the definition of public servant should include Ministers, my hon. colleague has stated that there are two decisions, one of the Supreme Court and another of the Privy Council, where it has been explicitly stated that the definition of 'public servant' includes 'Minister' . The decision of the Supreme Court is a judicial pronouncement, is the law of the land and binds all the courts in the country, binds everybody in the country, till that decision is, in another case where the issue is raised, revised subsequently. So long as that is not done, the original decision is binding on all. Under the circumstances, I personally feel that there is no necessity of amending the definition as suggested.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके निर्णय देने से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस बिल में नहीं आ सकता है तो क्या वे सदन को यह आश्वासन देने के लिये तैयार हैं कि इस तरह का स्पष्टीकरण किसी दूसरी सकल में आये । अभी एक भूतपूर्व जज ने भी इस बात की सलाह दी है उस को भी आपको वजन देना चाहिये ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: Let me finish. I have stated that the judgment of the Supreme Court is a judicial pronouncement, is the law of the land and binding on everybody. Under the

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

cumstances, there is no necessity for giving any assurance because it is already there, therefore, the amendment suggested by the hon. Member that it should be brought in by Government is beyond the scope of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have discussed this point for nearly an hour and we have done it from all angles. The main contention in the point raised by several Members is that an amendment may be made in the Bill to make it clear that the expression 'public servant' in the Prevention of Corruption Act includes Ministers.

There are two aspects. I will come later to the point that has been raised, whether the Minister is prepared to give an assurance. But as regards the main contention, sec. 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 provides that for the purposes of that Act, 'public servant' means a public servant as defined in sec. 21 of the Indian Penal Code. In order to achieve the object which the members have in view, we have to amend either section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1957, or in the alternative, amend section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. The Bill before the House does not make and textua' amendment in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. It has a very limited scope. It does not also make any amendment in the Indian Penal Code. Thus, the amendment will not satisfy the test as to the admissibility of amedments laid down in rule 81, section 1, namely that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and be related to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates. I need not cite, there are previous decisions. This disposes of so far as the question of immediate amendment is concerned.

There is another issue, and the Minister has given an assurance based on the Supreme Court decision. It has been argued, and rightly argued, that the Supreme Court decision or the judicial decisions are always law or binding so long as they are there, but they are liable to be revised or reviewed by that Court.

In this connection, I would like to point out that before the Committee on the Prevention of Corruption, of which I happened to be a member, there was specific term of reference. It reads like this.

> "to suggest changes in the law which would ensure speedy trial of cases of bribery, corruption, criminal misconduct and make the law otherwise more effective."

I do not want to enter into details. We have examined the whole historical process and the present social climate. I do not want to go into all that.

> "Here section 21 defines public servant. Twelve categories of public servants have been mentioned, but the present definition requires to be enlarged."

This is the finding of the committee, and they have made a specific recommendation.

> "It should also be made clear that all Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and members of local authorities come under the definition of public servant."

This is the recommendation, and that then actually we made a substantive recommendation, what we wanted to do:

> We, therefore, recommend that section 21 of the Indian Penal Code may be amended as stated below.....

In that we have stated first, I am not reading the whole thing:

> "Every Minister, including Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretary holding such office in the Union or State Government...."

Another issue was raised yesterday by Mr. Lobo Prabhu, we have also taken note of it.

> "....every person who is a President, Secretary or other office-bearer of a member of the managing committee of a registered co-operative society..... "

We have suggested a very comprehensive amendment. What I suggest is that in view of the assurance given by his predecessor as well as by Mr. Shukla.....

Shri R. D. Bhandare: That recommendation has not been accepted, and the Indian Penal Code has not been amended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not finished.

Therefore, what I suggest is that, keeping in view the feelings expressed in this House and the climate of opinion in the country, it is for the Government, because assurances of the Government are not the law of the land, therefore it would be better sooner, in view of this, they come forward and amend the Indian Penal Code in a suitable manner.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन से कहलवाइये कि वे इसे मानते हैं या नहीं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for them to decide, it is not for me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लोग यह मांग कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have already assured the House that whenever necessary, at the appropriate time, such an amendment could be brought. We are not against that kind of thing at all. I have already stated, even before your ruling, this could be done, but at the appropriate time, and whenever necessary this can be considered, we are not against it at all. I am thankful to you for clarifying this matter beyond all doubts. As far as the present Bill is concerned, this amendment does not lie. I would not dwell upon this point any more and in a few minutes I will deal with the other points. We were asked how many recommendations of the Santhanam Committee had been accepted? We have accepted all but eight out of the 137 recommendations; ten recommendations are under consideration of the government. Some raise doubts whether it will cover the lacuna which it seeks to cover. This point was very carefully examined and it was felt that this revival of presumption will not offend the constitutional requirement.

An hon. Member: Why did not the Government go in appeal to the Supreme Court against the Delhi High Court because section 6 was ignored?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We thought there would be no use in appeal and that it would be much better to adopt this course so that the pending cases could be decided; it was better to issue an Ordinance rather than go in appeal. That is why we have amended this particular Act to cover this lacuna. So that no accused is prejudicially affected, we have made a provision that the accused will have a right to claim de novo trial from the stage at which the case stood on 18-2-1964. I hope and trust that this lacuna is completely covered and there would be no trouble in carrying on with the case which we have launched against corrupt people who are facing trial in various courts.

Many things were said about the general corruption prevailing in the country. I would only say that general talk about corruption does more harm than good. It is much better to concentrate attention on specific cases and try to correct them rather than indulge in wild and loose talk about

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

such things. It is not in the national interest to do so. There are not many other points which have to be replied to and I would commend this Bill to the consideration of the House and I hope it will be passed unanimously.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): One clarification, Sir. Just to avoid de novo trial, the amendment has been introduced. If the de novo trial has to be abolished by way of an amendment, how does it take away the effect of the Criminal rocedure Code for trial of offences?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We do not want to take away any effect. In case an accused feels that he did not lead in evidence or did not cross-examine a particular witness because this particular thing was absent which we want to incorporate in the law by this amendment, he can claim that the trial should begin from the stage at which it was on that particular date when this clause was inadvertently omitted. That is the only provision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

> That the Bill further to amend the anti-corruption laws be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up clause 2. There are some amendments by Mr. V. Krishnamoorthy. Is he here? He is not here. So, they are not moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.
Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य मंत्री महोदय ने अपने लिखित बयान में साफ किया है कि वह कारगर कार्रवाई भ्रष्ट लोगों के खिलाफ करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि साधारण बात करने से कोई फायदा नहीं। मैं भी मानता हूं कि कोई निश्चित आरोप हो, कोई ठोस आरोप हो और उस की जांच की जाये। मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिये मैं दो सामने रखना चाहता हूं। एक मसला है पूना के म्युनिसिपल ट्रान्सपोर्ट मैनेजर का....

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस का इस विधेयक से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी में आयेगा कैसे नहीं आयेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the last stage of the Bill, this is not permissible. I do not think it is permissible.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नियम के अनुसार बोल रहा हूं। आप नियम 94 देख लीजिये। यह इस में बिल्कुल आ सकता है। मैं संक्षिप्त बोलूंगा। आप समय निर्धारित कर सकते हैं. मुझ कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। इस के बारे में आरोप था कि जो विदेशी सामान मंगाया गया था उस के लिये उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई थी, लाइसेंस दिया गया था। सी० बी० आई० की इन के बारे में रिपोर्ट है। उस सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट के बावजूद कि फोरेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन एक्ट और कस्टम्स ऐक्ट का उल्लंघन हुआ है फिर भी उन्होंने इस के बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। महाराष्ट्र सरकार इस का विरोध कर रही है। (व्यवधान) विदेशी मुद्रा का

उल्लंघन और कस्टम कानून यह महाराष्ट्र सरकार के मातहत नहीं आते हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्दर आते हैं। इसी प्रकार पश्चिम बंगाल की जो भूतपूर्व सरकार थी उस के तीन मंत्रियों के मामले जो उन्हीं कानूनों के मातहत थे मैं ने यहां पर छेड़े थे, और मुझे आश्वासन दिया गया था कि विजय सिंह नाहर, ईश्वरलाल जालान और ना कर के बारे में जांच की जायेगी। यह सब सामने आ चुका है। मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहा हूं . . . . .

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, it cannot be mentioned like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is beyond the scope of the discussion. Rule 94 says as follows:

> "The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill"

श्री मधु लिमये मैं तो समर्थन कर रहा हूं। मैं कहां विरोध कर रहा हूं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It goes on to say:

> "In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character."

So, the hon. Member's points are extraneous.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बिल्कुल तफसील में नहीं जा रहा हूं। मैं बिल्कुल नियम के अनुसार बात कह रहा हूं। मैं तो समर्थन कर रहा हूं बिल का। बहरहाल मैं खत्म करने ही जा रहा था।

तो इस के बारे में भी सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन ने जांच की है। उस की रिपोर्ट पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों उस पर कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। यह बिल कारगर कार्रवाई करने के लिए है, इस लिये मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन यह विधेयक मंजूर होने के पश्चात क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि पूना के ट्रांसपोर्ट मैनेजर के खिलाफ और बंगाल के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के खिलाफ, जिन्होंने सारे कानून तोड़े हैं और भ्रष्टाचार करवाया है, कोई ठोस कार्रवाई वह करेंगे, और साथ ही साथ सन्तानम कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हैं मंत्रियों के बारे में उनको कार्यान्वित करेंगे ? कई मुख्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये गये, लेकिन दास कमिशन के अलावा, यानी प्रताप सिंह कैरों के मामले के अलावा, किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि इन दो मंत्रियों के बारे में भी जांच कमिशन बिठला कर उचित, और सख्ती से, कार्रवाई करने के बारे में कदम उठाए जायेंगे ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, I only want to make some general observations. I feel sorry hon. members flout the rules of procedure of this House. He has flouted rule 358 which lays down how allegations can be made in the House. There is a certain procedure that has to be followed.

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने कौन से नियम को तोड़ा है ? ये पुराने मामले हैं। नए नहीं हैं। इन पर सवाल जवाब भी हो चुके हैं। लोक सभा की कार्रवाई में यह आ चुका है . . . .

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If the business of the House is to be conducted in this manner, if members take the liberty to say whatever they like

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

at whatever time they like, it will not be possible to do any useful work here. I submit in all humility that hon. members should be very careful in raising such matters. We do not mind replying to these things or dealing with them. But it should be done strictly according to the rules made for this purpose. If any case comes to our notice, we take appropriate action We are not interested in whitewashing anything or not dealing with any matter. There is not one case which has come to our notice which we have not dealt with in an appropriate manner. I deny these allegations.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । इन्होंने नियम 353 का उल्लेख किया है । आप नियम को देखिये ।

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

ये कोई नए मामले नहीं हैं । जो पुरानी कार्रवाई है उसका उल्लेख करने का मुझे अधिकार है । मैंने इसके ऊपर सवाल दिए थे और आपने जवाब दिलवाये थे । यह सब लोक सभा वाद-विवाद में है । इनके ऊपर आपने कोई सख्त कार्रवाई नहीं की है । इसीलिए यही मौका है, यही अवसर है कि मैं इनको उठा सकूं ....

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : पब्लिक सर्वेंट हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हां पब्लिक सर्वेंट हैं । इस में लिखा हुआ है कि डेफिनिट कार्रवाई के लिए यह बिल है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. member raised this issue in the third Lok Sabha, not in the present Lok Sabha. Therefore, the minister has every right to say so.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो खत्म हो गया क्योंकि वह ? खत्म नहीं हुआ है । मैं नियम के अनुसार बोल रहा हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.43 hrs.

PASSPORTS BILL

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri Chagla, I beg to move*.

"That the Bill to provide for the issue of passports and travel documents, to regulate the departure from India of citizens of India and other persons and for matters incidental or ancillary thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has been moved in the absence of the Minister of External Affairs. Now that he has come, if he thinks it would facilitate the debate, he might say something.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I am sorry, Sir. I will explain the position.

I hope the measure I am asking the House to consider and pass is a non-controversial measure. It has been necessitated by a recent judgment of the Supreme Court, which held that every citizen of India had the fundamental right to get a passport. This judgment was based on article 21 of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Constitution, which says:

> "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law".

The Supreme Court has taken the view that personal liberty includes not only the right to move about within the country but also the right to go abroad. But you will notice that the fathers of the Constitution specifically provided "according to the procedure established by law". And the view taken by the Supreme Court was that as there was no law laying down the restrictions on the issue of passports denial of passport was a violation of article 21.

The position before the Supreme Court passed this judgment was that passports were issued according to administrative regulations. Although they were administrative regulations I wish to assure the House they were not arbitrary. There were proper regulations, proper procedure, proper passport officers, provision for appeal, provision for control and supervision But as soon as the Supreme Court gave this judgment it became the law of the land and, therefore, as a matter of emergency we had to pass an ordinance as the Parliament was not in session. Now that the Parliament is in session we have come before it to put a proper Act on the statute-book.

The Bill deals with various matters. I do not propose to go into the details. But before I deal with them I want to make one observation. There is hardly any country in the world which does not control the issue of passports. Some countries have laws, others do it administratively. For instance, the United Kingdom, Canada and France have no laws. There it is regulated by administrative regulations as was the case here before the Supreme Court passed this judgment. In the United States the position is very curious. I was reading the provision of law in the United States. There the President has the power to regulate the issue of passports provided there is an emergency. An emergency has to be declared for that purpose. The emergency was declared some time at the time of the Korean War and that emergency continues till today, and it is because of the emergency that the President has the power to issue passports and it is under that that possports are issued, regulated and given

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Does it mean that if there is no emergency there is no regulation and everybody must be given passports?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That seems to be the American law as far as I know because it specifically provides that on the declaration of an emergency for the purpose by the President the President is vested with the power to regulate the issue of passports.

Shri S. S Kothari: Do you like to follow that? You do not like to follow that and that is why you are bringing this Bill.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not following that. I want an ordinary law. We have the rule of law. Therefore, we want a procedure in accordance with the law laid down in article 21.

This Bill deals with the issue of passport and travel documents. Apart from passports you also need indentity certificates or emergency certificates. Passports can only be issued to a citizen. But yon need identity certificates in cases of persons who have not got passports or who are stateless persons or whose passports have been impounded and who want to come back to a country. You want also emergency certificates in certain cases. Therefore you have documents permitting people to travel apart from passports.

The Bill lays down the grounds on which passports can either be refused or impounded and the grounds are similar. I want to assure the House

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

one thing, that we have seen to it that the issue of a passport should be the rule and denial should be the exception.

It is only in exceptional case, where broadly speaking, say, national interest or public interest are involved....

Shri Vasudevan Nair, (Peermade): That can be misinterpreted; that can be missued.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I say this? When you pass a law, you must have trust in the *bona fides* of those who are administering it. If you don't do this, then no law can remain in the statute book. If you start by saying that those who are going to administer the law are going to be dishonest then, never mind what law you pass, there will be no rule of law. Therefore, every law-making body must start with the assumption, it is an elementary fact, that those who administer the law will administer it *bona fide* and honestly.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Unfortunately, the experience is there.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree that we must put proper restrictions in the law to see that it is honestly adminstered.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Ince you issue a passport, it should be valid for at least ten years.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Normally we issue a passport for 3 or 5 years.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Make it 10 years

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is a matter of administrative detail which can always be changed.

Shri K. M. Koushik (Chanda): Why should you debar the case being taken to a court? Why have you not made the issue of passport justiciable? That makes us apprehensive that there is something which will lead to the abuse of this law.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have given careful thought to this myself. I have been a judge myself and my proclivities have always been in favour of courts

Shri K. M. Koushik: Then why did you do this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will tell you why I have done it like this. When it was put up to me and I found that no appeal will lie to the court. I gave serious thought to it. Now there is so much of delay in the issue of passports. I have tried to do the best I can to expedite the issue of passports. But if you have an appeal to a court of law, the result will be this. I believe I know something about courts of law. Laws delays are provebial There will be arguments, there will be adjournment, the whole paraphernalia which a court of law has to have. A court of law cannot refuse whatever the procedure provides. Therefore, it will cause greater hardships to a citizen if he has to go in appeal to a court of law than to an administrative officer who can dispose of it quickly. But I will give the assurance to this House, which I gave to the other House—the notification does not provide it, but you can change it— that we will see to it that the appeal lies to an administrative officer who has legal qualifications.

An argument was advanced in the other House that if you have an appeal from one officer to the other, normally the higher officer upholds the decision of the subordinate officer That is not correct. Suppose the regional officer in Bombay refuses a passport. The appeal will lie to Delhi, and we will provide it that the appeal will lie to an administrative officer who has legal qualifications. I do not see why the officer here is interested in upholding the decision of the subordinate officer, if it is wrong. Again, you have got to trust your officers. The whole machinery of Gvernment must run on trust. Trust begets trust. If you start by saying that the law will be administered *mala fide*, if you say that the officers

will be dishonest, then no machinery can be run, certainly not the machinery of Govenrment.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Would you agree that the issue of passport should immediately entitle a person to foreign exchange automatically?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No Again, this question was raised there. I am concerned with foreign affairs The External Affairs Ministry is concerned with the issue of a passport. The P form is issued by the Finance Ministry. You have a right to go as far as the External Affairs Ministry is concerned. For your right to get the foreign exchange you must go to my hon colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister and his ministry. The External Affairs Ministry has nothing to do with the issue of foreign exchange. But as soon as you have got a passport, you have got the right to leave the country.

Then, as I said, we have provided for appeal except in the case of an order made by the Central Government. This is for obvious reasons. The Central Government would rarely make an order except in public interest or in the interest of security and national defence. Therefore, we have not provided for appeal against the Central Government.

Then, we have provided another safeguard. When the Passport Officer refuses a passport he must give his reasons in writing except in certain cases where it would not be in the public interest to give those reasons. For instance, if he refuses it on the grounds of security or relations between different States, we may have evidence which it may be difficult to disclose. Therefore, except in exceptional cases an aggrieved party will be able to know the reason why a passport has been refused to him and he can go in appeal to the higher administrative officers.

Now I would like to point out two changes that we have made in the Ordinance and the Bill. Both are for good reasons. The Ordinance provided one of the grounds for refusal that the applicant had no adequate means of supporting himself outside India consistent with his dignity and self-respect as a citizen of India. I see that one hon. Member has given notice of an amendment to restore this The reason for deleting this is that it will be very difficult for us to find out factually whether a person, when he goes there will be able to subsist or live there in a manner not unworthy of an Indian citizen. It will only mean delay in the issue of passports and we felt that this was not correct. That is why we have deleted it.

The other thing is that we have banned passports to those persons who fall under the Emigration Act, 1952. This Act prevents the emigration of unskilled persons. We do not want our persons to go as unskilled persons and be exploited in foreign countries. You know, Sir, what happened in the old days in South Africa and in other countries. Wherever Indians went as poor labourers, they were exploited Now this is covered by the Emigration Act and we cannot give passports to them.

Shri S. S. Kothari: If a person gets an employment voucher in a foreign country and desires to go there and take up that employment, would you grant him a passport or would your refuse it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If he gets a voucher, he will certainly get a passport.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Then, what is this particular provision that you are referring to?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a provision about indentured labour where people from other places come and want to take unskilled labour outside.

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

There is already an Act on the statute book which prevent Indian citizens to go out as unskilled labourers and be exploited.

Then, I would also like to mention one amendment that we accepted in Rajya Sabha. That was officially moved by me because after discussion I realised that there was considerable force in the contention. We have provided in the Bill:—

> "that the applicant has, at any time during the period of five years immediately preceding the date of his application, been convicted by a court in India for any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years;"

It was pointed out that a man may be convicted for political reasons; a man may be convicted for rash and negligent driving. It was said that it was not right that he should be debarred from getting a passport. Therefore, we have inserted in this clause 'an offence involving moral turpitude' so that unless moral turpitude is involved, he would not be deprived of the passport.

15 hrs.

One other criticism that was offered and which I will anticipate here is the power given to the Central Government to decline a passport in the public interest, that in the opinion of the Central Government, the issue of a passport or a travel document to the applicant wil not be in the public interest. No court, no judge, has succeeded in defining what the public interest is. The public interest is the interest of the public. That is the only way I can define. But the Central Government must keep residuary powers with them. There may be cases where the interest, the welfare, the security, of our country might be jeopardised by giving a passport to an individual. I assure you that this power will be very sparingly used.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Is it on the report of the Intelligence Department, the C.I.D. that such passports are refused in the name of public interest?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Of course, we get reports from C.I.D., we get reports from Police; we get reports from the Criminal Investigation Department and others. We apply our mind and see what are the grounds on which he should be refused a passport.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): May I know the definition of 'public interest'?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, it is impossible to define 'public interest'. Public interest is the interest of the public. That is the only way I can define. No court, no judge, that I know of has been able to define 'public interest'.

May I now give you certain figures to show how rarely passports have been refused? In 1964, the number of applications received were 54,685 and the number of applications rejected were 1408, that is, 2.5 per cent. In 1965, the number of applications received were 56,028 and the number of applications rejected were 1400, that is 2.4 per cent. In 1966, the number of applications received were 82,925 and the number of rejected applications was 316, that is 0.4 per cent. From these figures, you will see that the administration has been very lenient. May I give another assurance to this House? In the administration of this Act, there will be no discrimination whatsoever. As a matter of fact, the Supreme Court has sounded a note of warning that Article 14 which deals with equality will apply to any law passed by Parliament. I give an assurance that, as far as my Ministry is concerned, in the issue of passport, there will be no discrimination as between party and party, as between citizen and citizen and as between rich and poor. We will test every case according to the provisions laid down in the Bill. With this assurance, I commend the Bill to the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the issue of passports and travel documents to regulate the departure from India of citizens of India and other persons and for matters incidental or ancillary thereto, as passed by Rajya Saha, be taken into consideration."

Now, there are some amendments. Shri Goel.

Is he moving his amendment?

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Yes

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Just a minute I would like to regulate the time Only 3 hours are allotted to this Bill. I would request the Members to be brief and not to take more than 10 mmutes each.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: At least the mover of the amendment may be given a little more time

Mr Deputy Speaker: Normally, it should be 10 minutes each.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I am a signatory to this amendment.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): It would not be finished today

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got to regulate the time. Three hours have been allotted for this

Shri Nambiar: Within three hours, can such a big Bill with so many clauses be passed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall see as we proceed further.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: I move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely, Shri Hem Raj, Shri Kameshwar Singh, Nawabzada Syed Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri Krishnan Manoharan, Shri Samarendra Kundu, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Sirdarni Nirlep Kaur, Chaudhari Randhir Singh, Shri Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri G Viswanathan and Babu Sri Chand Goyal, with instructions to report by the 30th July, 1967

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल इस समय इस सदन के सामने है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने यह प्रस्ताव जानबूझकर किया है। चूंकि मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस बिल के अन्दर इतनी कमियां है, इतनी खराबियां हैं, इतने दोष हैं कि अगर यह इसी शक्ल में पास हुआ तो मैं समझता हूं कि एग्जीक्यूटिव के हाथ में इतने अधिकार और इतनी शक्तियां रहेंगी कि उन का निश्चित रूप से दुरुपयोग होगा। यह तो शत्रुहन सिंह साहनी के केस की कृपा है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कृपा है कि आज इस भारत सरकार को 1967 में यह बिल इस सदन के अन्दर लाने की आवश्यकता हुई है। 10 अप्रैल, 1967 को जब भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह निर्णय दिया कि भारत सरकार को किसी भी व्यक्ति को विदेश यात्रा के लिए जाने के लिए पासपोर्ट देने से इनकार करने का अधिकार नहीं है, संविधान की दृष्टि से हरएक नागरिक सम अधिकार रखता है, बराबरी के अधिकार रखता है, उन अधिकारों से उस को वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता। उच्च न्यायालय ने यह भी करार दिया कि आर्टिकिल 21 के तहत हरएक व्यक्ति की जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता है उस के ऊपर आघात नहीं किया जा सकता और उन्होंने यह समझा कि विदेश यात्रा भी एक व्यक्ति का अपना व्यक्तिगत अधिकार है उस के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कुठाराघात करना यह उचित नहीं है और सरकार को

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

इस बात का अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता। इसलिए मैंने निवेदन किया कि यह सरकार तो शायद 1967 में भी इस बात का विचार न करती अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय इस के विरोध में न होता। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि आज जिस कमी को यह पूरा करने जा रहे हैं उस बिल के द्वारा चाहिए तो यह था जिस प्रकार से गुड इन्टेन्शस या अच्छा इरादा हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने प्रकट किया है, उन्होंने यह कहा है कि भारत के अन्दर पासपोर्ट इश्यू करना एक नियम रहेगा और उस का इन्कार करना एक अपवाद, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हर जगह जो अधिकारी पासपोर्ट इश्यू किया करेंगे आखिर उन्हें वहां चागला साहब के गुड इन्टेंशंस की तरफ विचार नहीं करना है, उन पर अनेकों प्रकार के राजनैतिक दबाव पड़ते हैं, अनेकों प्रकार से अड़चनें लगती हैं। जिन लोगों का आज तक का अनुभव है कि किन लोगों को पासपोर्ट इश्यू किए जाते हैं, किन लोगों को इन्कार किया जाता है, वह सारा इतिहास आपकी आंखों के सामने आये तो दिखाई पड़ेगा कि यह सरकार जानबूझकर इस अधिकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है। मुझे याद है राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के सरसंघचालक श्री माधव सदाशिव राव गोलवलकर ने बर्मा जाने के लिए पासपोर्ट मांगा था। बर्मा सरकार ने उन को आमन्त्रण दिया था और कहा था कि आप बर्मा के अन्दर आइए, उससे भारत और बर्मा के जो कल्चरल रिलेशंस हैं जो सांस्कृतिक संबंध हैं वह दृढ़ होंगे, मजबूत होंगे, भारत और बर्मा एक दूसरे के निकट आयेंगे, लेकिन इस सरकार ने राजनैतिक दृष्टि से इन अधिकारों का उपयोग या दुरुपयोग करती है उन को भी यह पासपोर्ट देने से इन्कार कर दिया। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा, आज इन को यह भी पता है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को जिस के ऊपर अपील करके इन्होंने पासपोर्ट दिया था और शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जिस प्रकार की गद्दारी का परिचय दिया है, इस का इन को पता होगा लेकिन जब वह विदेशों में गए तो विदेशों में जाकर उनकी नीयत बदल गई और उन्होंने जाकर उस पासपोर्ट का दुरुपयोग करना शुरू किया। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार ने उनका जो पासपोर्ट था उस को कैन्सिल किया या इम्पाउन्ड किया। ये हर चीज का इस्तेमाल अपनी इच्छा से, अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक करते हैं।

छागला साहब, जो न केवल भारत के एक सुप्रसिद्ध एडवोकेट रहे हैं, बल्कि भारत की उच्चतम बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिस के नाते भी उन के जो निर्णय हैं, उन के जो अनेकों फैसले हैं, उन को आदर की निगाह से देखा जाता है और उनको हम हाई कोर्टों में पेश करते रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि कानून के हाथ में या अधिकारियों के हाथ में इस प्रकार के अधिकारों को सौंपना, जिनका दुरुपयोग हो सकता है, एक सही कदम नहीं है। इस में जो अपील का प्रोवीजन रखा गया है, उस में तो सिर्फ यही कहा गया है कि एक एक्जीक्यूटिव अफसर के बाद दूसरे एक्जीक्यूटिव अफसर के पास वह व्यक्ति अपील कर सकेगा, जिसको पासपोर्ट देने से इन्कार किया जायेगा। लेकिन छागला साहब के सामने कई बार सफ्ज कहे गये होंगे --This is an appeal from Caesar to Caesar. एक सरकारी अथोरिटी के बाद दूसरी सरकारी अथोरिटी के सामने अपील करना वास्तव में अपील का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। आज उन्होंने यह दलील दी है कि हम किसी न्यायालय या न्यायाधीश को अपील का अधिकार इस कारण नहीं देना चाहते कि इस में विलम्ब होगा, देर लगेगी और उस से जनता को ज्यादा कष्ट होगा, जितना कि अब होता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आज अनेकों प्रकार के प्रोवीजन इस तरह के बनाये जा सकते हैं, जिससे कि देर न हो।

इन्होंने चुनाव याचिकाओं के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाया है कि 6 महीने में हाई कोर्ट

को चुनाव याचिका का निर्णय करना होगा। मुझे पता है कि पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने किस तेजी से चुनाव याचिकाओं पर निर्णय किये जा रहे हैं और उस हाई कोर्ट ने निश्चय किया है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर अन्दर वे सभी याचिकाओं का निर्णय कर देंगे। क्या इस किस्म का प्रावीजन इसमें नहीं लाया जा सकता था कि जिस न्यायाधीश के सामने यह अपील आयेगी, वह उस अपील का निर्णय निश्चित समय में दे। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अथोरिटी के सामने अपील का जो प्रावीजन रखा गया है, उस में भी कोई अवधि तय नहीं की है, उसमें मियाद मुकर्रिर नहीं की गई है। अपेलेट-अथोरिटी को ही अभी तय नहीं किया गया है। इनके पास जो रूल-मेकिंग पावर्ज हैं उसमें यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि अथोरिटी की नियुक्ति, उसकी जूरिस्डिक्शन, उसकी सारी बातें बाद में तय होंगी। इस लिये आज हम नहीं कह सकते—इन के दिमाग में शायद हो—लेकिन कम से कम पार्लियामेन्ट के सदस्यों के सामने न स्पष्ट नहीं है वह अथोरिटी कौन होगी। लेकिन यह ऊपर स्पष्ट रूप में कहा गया है कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के निर्णय के विरुद्ध कोई अपील लाइ नहीं करेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि सिवाय आर्टिकल 226 का लाभ उठा कर कोई व्यक्ति हाई-कोर्ट में रिट दायर करे, इस के अलावा उसको कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपके भी अनुभव में यह बात आई होगी कि पासपोर्ट हासिल करने के लिये पासपोर्ट दफ्तर के अनेकों दर्वाजों को बारबार खटखटाना पड़ता है, 10-12 बार जाना पड़ता है। आप इससे कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि इस से जनता को कितनी कठिनाइयां होंगी। किसी व्यक्ति को इलाज के लिए बाहर जाना है, यहां के डाक्टर ने उस को मशविरा दिया है कि वह स्विटजरलैंड जाये, इंग्लैंड जाये, यू० एस० ए० जाये, लेकिन उस को समय पर पासपोर्ट नहीं मिलता। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर उस को इस तरह से पासपोर्ट दफ्तरों के धक्के खाने पड़ते हैं, अनेक बार जाना पड़ता है तो आप कल्पना कीजिये कि उस को कितना कष्ट और परेशानी होगी। इस प्रकार के अनेकों उदाहरण अनुभव के अन्दर आये हैं। पिछले दिनों एक डाक्टर साहब इंग्लैंड में थे, वहां पर उनकी अचानक मृत्यु हो गई, उनकी धर्म पत्नी और भाई यहां पर थे, उन के पास तार आया कि उन के शव को लेने आओ, लेकिन कई दिन इन लोगों ने उन को पासपोर्ट देने में लगा दिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझता हूं कि अच्छा होता अगर इस किस्म की चीज कानून की शक्ल में लाई जाती। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बात का प्रावीजन किया गया है कि जो व्यक्ति पासपोर्ट हासिल करने के लिये दरख्वास्त पेश करता है, अगर 15 दिन में उसकी दरख्वास्त मंजूर नहीं की जाती, तो वह समझे कि उसकी दरख्वास्त मंजूर हो गई है। अगर इस तरह का कोई प्रावीजन इस में रखा जाता कि हफ्ते 15 दिन में उस की दरख्वास्त पर कोई निर्णय नहीं होगा, तो वह यह समझे कि उस को पासपोर्ट मिल गया है, अगर इस किस्म की कोई गारन्टी या आश्वासन इस में दिया जाता, तो मैं समझता कि नेकी नीयत ठीक है। यह ठीक है कि आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि ये पासपोर्ट हासिल करने के लिये कितनी-कितनी बार कितने-कितने अफसरों के पास उनको जाना पड़ा, कितनी-कितनी बार उनको पासपोर्ट दफ्तरों के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़े, कितनी खुशामदें करनी पड़ीं, एम-पीज या मंत्रियों के प्रभाव का लाभ उठा कर इन को वह पास पोर्ट हासिल करना पड़ा, यह कोई व्याख्या इस में नहीं की गई है।

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

डागला साहब ने यह कहा कि यह पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट का मामला है— यह ऐसा मिस्टीरियस शब्द है जिसकी कोई व्याख्या वह नहीं कर सके, जिसकी कोई परिभाषा नहीं कर सके। मैं समझता हूं कि खुले तौर पर सरकार इस प्रकार का अधिकार अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है। अगर वे यह समझें कि किसी व्यक्ति की गतिविधियां, उसकी कार्यवाहियां देश के लिए खतरनाक हो सकती हैं या विदेश के अन्दर उस का आना जाना देश के लिये खतरनाक हो सकता है तो उसको उन्होंने पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट की कसौटी पर कायम कर के जनता इन लिमिटेड पावर्स सरकार के हाथ में सौंप दी है कि सरकार अपने जो राजनीतिक विरोधी हैं, उन को पासपोर्ट अपनी मर्जी से दे या उनको पासपोर्ट अपनी मर्जी से न दे। मैं समझता हूं कि पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट का यह शब्द इतना खतरनाक है, जनहित का यह शब्द इतना खतरनाक है कि इसका दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल जब सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने जायेगा, तब वहां पर इस के अनेकों दोषों पर विचार किया जा सकेगा। यह खुशी की बात है कि राज्य सभा की बहस के नतीजे के तौर पर उन्होंने इस की एक क्लाज को इम्प्रूव किया है। जिसमें कहा गया कि एक व्यक्ति को दो साल की सजा हो, लेकिन किसी मोरल टरपीच्यूड वाले आफेन्स में हो, तभी उस का इनकार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ जो और क्लाज हैं उनकी तरफ डागला साहब ने विचार नहीं किया। यहां इन्होंने सैक्शन 6 को (ई) तक इम्प्रूव किया है, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ आप देखें, दूसरी जो क्लाजिज हैं, क्लाजिज (एफ) पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए—

"Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the passport authority shall refuse to issue a passport or travel document for visiting any foreign country under cl. (c) of sub-sec. (2) of sec. 5 on any one or more of the following grounds—

यह (एफ) का जो कारण है—

"that proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by the applicant are pending before a criminal court in India".

इसमें भी अनेकों प्रकार की प्रोसीडिंग्ज हो सकती हैं। मेरा यह विरोध नहीं है कि अगर मोरल-टरपीच्यूड वाले आफेन्स में किसी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही चल रही है तो उसको पासपोर्ट देने से इन्कार न किया जाय, लेकिन इस में यह भी तो हो सकता है कि सिक्योरिटी प्रोवीजन के तहत कोई कार्यवाही चल रही हो यह भी हो सकता है कि सैक्शन 144— पुलिस एक्ट के कारण कोई कार्यवाही चल रही हो या दूसरे किसी कारण से कोई मुकदमे की कार्यवाही चल रही हो। कोई व्यक्ति इस बात में दिलचस्पी रखता हो कि वह व्यक्ति विदेश यात्रा न कर सके और वह कोई फाइलेन्ट कार्यवाही कर दे किसी के खिलाफ कोई कम्पलेन्ट कर दे, इस तरह से वह उसके जाने में रोक लगा सकता है। अब सैक्शन (एफ) का उपयोग कर के कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी के भी रास्ते में बाधक बन सकता है, अड़चन पैदा कर सकता है, कि वह अपनी विदेश यात्रा न कर पाये। इस लिये जिस तरह से सबसैक्शन ई—मोरल-टरपीच्यूड को रिफाइन कर के सुधारा है, उसी प्रकार सैक्शन जी तथा एफ के अन्दर भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह से जो सबसैक्शन (जी) है उस में भी है कि

"(g) that a warrant or summons for the appearance, or a warrant for the arrest, of the applicant has been issued by a court under any law for the time being in force or that an order prohibiting the departure from India of the applicant has been made by any such court;"

मैं यह गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि यह दोनों चीजें ऐसी हैं कि अगर मैं चाहूं कि किसी आदमी को पासपोर्ट न दिया जाय, तो उस के खिलाफ मैं कोई वारंट जारी कर दूं, कोई समन्स जारी कर दूं, उस के बाद उन की जो विदेश यात्रा की इच्छा है उस को उससे वंचित कर सकूंगा ।

इस के बाद आप मुलाहजा फरमायें कि जो सब-सेक्शन 13 है, उस में है कि

"(1) Any officer of customs empowered by a general or special order of the Central Government in this behalf and any officer of police not below the rank of a sub-inspector may arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists..."

किसी भी व्यक्ति के ऊपर कोई शक या इल्जाम लगा दें

Give a dog a bad name and hang it.

उस के ऊपर दोष लगा दें या कह दें कि तुम्हारे विरुद्ध यह शक है कि तुम वहां जाकर कोई न कोई अनुचित कार्रवाई करोगे, उसके बाद सब-इन्स्पेक्टर के रैंक का कोई भी आदमी किसी बिना वारंट के उस को गिरफ्तार कर सकता है ।

आगे आप मुलाहजा फरमायें कि सेक्शन 16 के अन्दर है कि :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government or any officer or authority for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act."

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब 1947 में भारतवर्ष आजाद हुआ, उस से पहले जितने भी ब्रिटिश रिजीम के कानून बने हैं उन के अन्दर एक इन्डेम्निटी क्लाज हुआ करता था कि जो भी सरकारी कर्मचारी अथवा अधिकारी अपनी सूझ बूझ से, अपनी नेकनियती से ठीक काम करेंगे, उन के विरुद्ध, चाहे उन्होंने कोई भी कार्रवाई कानूनी तरीके से गलत क्यों न की हो, कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकती । मैं नहीं समझता कि आज इस क्लाज को यहां पर जोड़ने की क्या जरूरत है । आज इन्डेम्निटी क्लाज रखने का एक फैशन सा बन गया है । हमारी सरकार जो भी कानून बनाती है, उस के अन्दर एक इन्डेम्निटी क्लाज जरूर रखती है ।

इस के साथ साथ जो सेक्शन 22(ए) है उस में उन्होंने कई जबर्दस्त पावर्स अपने हाथ में ली हैं

They can—

"exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;"

22(ए) में सरकार ने अपने हाथ में यह हक लिया है कि किसी व्यक्ति को या किसी भी श्रेणी को अगर वह इस कानून से मुक्त करना चाहे तो मुक्त कर सकती है ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून के अन्दर इतनी कमियां हैं, इतने दोष हैं कि अगर यह कानून किसी हाई कोर्ट में चैलेन्ज किया गया तो इसके अन्दर यह पाया जायेगा कि इस में अनगार्डेड और अनकैनलाइज्ड पावर्स हासिल की गई हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार की जो पावर्स हैं वह सरकार के पास नहीं रहनी चाहियें । इसलिये इस बिल का सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाना निहायत जरूरी है ।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल

जो सेक्शन 24 में रूल मेकिंग पावर है, उस में भी आप मुलाहिजा फरमायेंगे कि सब सेक्शन (2) (ए) में इस प्रकार है कि :

"(a) the appointment, jurisdiction, control and functions of passport authorities;"

फिर (बी) में है कि :

"(b) the classes of persons to whom passports and travel documents referred to respectively in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) . . ."

आगे चल कर (सी) में है कि :

"(c) the form and particulars of aplication for the issue or renewal of a passport or travel document . . ."

इसी तरीके से (जी) में है कि :

"(g) the appointment of appellate authorities under sub-section (1) . . .".

सब चीजें इस कानून के अन्दर आ जानी चाहियें थीं ताकि पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर्स को इस बात का पता होता है कि कौन इस में एपेलेट अथारिटी होगी, किन किन क्लासेज को किस किस प्रकार का पासपोर्ट मिलेगा। एक मांग की जा रही है कि जहां तक पार्लियामेन्ट मेम्बर्स का सवाल है, जब वह किसी डेलिगेशन के मेम्बर हो कर किसी विदेश में जाते हैं तो उन को बजाय इस के कि आर्डिनरी पासपोर्ट दिया ज डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट मिलना चाहिये ताकि बाहर जा कर डिप्लोमैटिक पर्सन्स को जो सुविधायें होती हैं उन को वह इस्तेमाल कर सकें। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में जिस प्रकार की कमियां हैं और जिस प्रकार के अधिकार इस में सरकार ने ले रखे हैं उन का दुरूपयोग हो सकता है। इसलिये इस को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जरूर भेजा जाना चाहिये।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): Sir, I do not think there is any necessity to refer this Bill to the Select Committee. This Bill has come after an Ordinance and it will lapse before the date mentioned for the submission of the Select Committee's report. We should not be left in a void.

I am glad that the Supreme Court has underlined the necessity for a Bill to provide for passports. But I think the provisions of the Bill are not sufficient to cover all the cases that arise, if a passport is rightly or wrongly, refused or granted. Many cases relating to passports come before the House. On 13th June, there was an unstarred question No. 2207 about Dr. Dharma Teja: It reads:

"Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state whether investigation has been carried out into the question of the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs and of CBI in the matter of allowing Dr. Teja to escape from India and refusing to act on the suggestion of the Enforcement Directorate and the Finance Ministry that Dr. Teja be arrested and his passport be seized".

There are other cases also. Last year the case of Rita Faria came up when she wanted to go to Viet Nam; doubts were raised whether her passport should have been impounded or not. There was the question of allowing the Naga underground to go to England to meet Mr. Phizo. The question of Sheikh Abdulla came up as also the question of Members of Parliament who wanted to go to Taiwan or Israel. These are the types of cases brought before this House and the Minister has been asked to explain why passports were issued in particular cases or why not issued in other cases. Most of the questions that

arise are political rather than judicial and so it is properly provided that the question whether a person is entitled to a passport or not should be considered by the passport authorities and that appeals should be handled by appellate authorities. The case which gave rise to the promulgation of this Ordinance is interesting in this sense. There were two cases. In one case the allegation against the applicant was that he was a passport racketeer. And in the other case, there was an allegation that the—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next occasion. We will now have to take up private Member's business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTH REPORT

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि यह सभा गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन से जो 14 जून को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th June, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* DECONTROL OF STEEL—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nambiar is to continue his speech. He has spoken for nine minutes. Only one hour is allotted. So we have to ration the time. He may now take not more than 10 minutes, because he has the right of reply also for a few minutes.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, to make the House remember the resolution, I shall once again read it:

> "This House disapproves the action taken by the Government in decontrolling steel and thereby causing steep rise in the price of steel."

On the last day, I quoted certain figures as to how the price of steel has gone up very much during this period. This morning there was a question answered in this House, where in you could see that the figures for the steep rise in the price of steel have been given. The hon. Minister gave the figures. In all varieties, whatever it be, whether it is scarce variety or the free variety, there was a steep rise in price immediately after decontrol. In the case of beams it was six per cent; billets, nine per cent; bars (Light), seven per cent; structurals, four per cent; black sheet, five per cent; galvanised corrugated sheet, 29 per cent; plates, six per cent; cold rolled sheet, 12 per cent; cold rolled strips, 11 per cent; heavy rails (90 lbs.) eight per cent; light rails (30 lbs.), four per cent; in regard to wheel and tyres used by the railways and the government, new design, five per cent; old design, 20 per cent; axles, new design, five per cent, and old design, 21 per cent.

As I told you the other day, the Railway Minister when he submitted the budget, said that due to the price rise in steel, the expenditure on the side of the railways has increased. Here, the Government on the other hand, is allowing this sort of increase without much justification. Perhaps it may be a little inconvenient to you if I remind you that you were once the Chairman of the Committee which went into the question in this regard, and you also may be a party to the recommendations for the decontrol of steel.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you gone through both the parts? I do not know whether the second part is there. There was a scheme to decontrol.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): You should not be on the defensive at all, Sir. It has done good to the economy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not on the defensive. I am stating facts.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Your recommendations are correct.

Shri Nambiar: May be there is a difference. There are two views on this question. I have gone through the first report which was placed before us. A part of the second report is not received. Whatever it be, there are two opinions. One opinion is that of the producers who have got a big monopoly interests, and they are for decontrol and more profits. On top of it stands the TATA group and certain elements who are the supporters or the beneficiaries of the TATA group, and they are also for it. But for the people, the common man, it is not good. The fact remains, as stated in the morning, that the price has gone up You would agree with me if I say that the price increase in any country depends upon the price increase in steel Even in a free country,—as it is said that there is free enterprise in America—there is control of steel price in Britain, in Japan, and in all the countries they will not allow the price of steel to go up as it likes. If it once goes up, the price of the produce also goes up. Not only that. A wave or a chain reaction of increase in prices takes place. Therefore, for the stability of economy in ay country, the first and foremost thing is to see that the price of steel is controlled, and controlled at a very reasonable level. Here unfortunately after the committee's report, decontrol has come in and that has allowed the JPC to increase the prices as and how they like. The members of the JPC are from the production side only—TISCO, IISCO and Hindustan Steel. You may say that because Hindustan Steel is the main producer, the benefit would go to the Government. But the JPC is so constituted that the benefit of the price increase goes to the Tatas. Where prices are more, as in the case of scarce commodities, they are allotted to the Tata group, so that they can get any amount.

The monopolists have control over everything in the country. With all respect to the Steel Controller and members of the Railway Board who are members of the JPC, the fact remains that Tatas control the steel price and market also. In your committee's report it was stated that allotment will be given to the States for agricultural and other purposes. Unfortunately we understand from the various States that the scarce commodities are not being received at the State level. Only recently the Madras Minister, Mr. Nedunsezhiyan, said that Madras State is not getting the necessary quota of scarce commodities. It is so in the case of every State. Why is it that the Government is not in a position to supply the necessary quantities of steel to the States? The reason is that the Steel Controller has gone out and the JPC has stepped into his shoes The JPC only looks to the price structure and the distribution according to their needs and likings and not according to the needs of the small industries.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Nambiar: Small-scale industries and export-oriented industries should have priority. Otherwise, there is no possibility of earning foreign exchange. If the price goes up, we cannot compete in the world market. When allowing price increases, the JPC is not at all considering this aspect. The small-scale

industries in the States do not get steel. Even if they get, the prices are very high. They are not in a position to export their produce because there is cut-throat competition in the export market. Thereby the export of our industrial products dwindles. All these facts are to be taken into consideration.

15.40 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

With regard to the internal price structure I have to submit that there is a heavy dose of excise duty put on steel produce. During the last fifteen years you will find that the price increase has been unbearable. On 1st July, 1949 the price of light bars was Rs. 295 and in August, 1965 it went up to Rs. 683, that is an increase of 232 per cent, with an excise duty dose of Rs. 125. The price of structurals in 1949 was Rs. 285 and it went up to Rs. 713 in 1965 with an excise duty dose of Rs. 125 added on. In the case of black sheets the price was Rs. 315 in 1949 and it went up to Rs. 897 per ton in 1965 with an excise duty dose of Rs. 175. The price of plates was Rs. 282 in 1949 and it reached Rs. 792 in 1965, a rise of 285 per cent, with an excise duty of Rs. 135. The excise duty imposed by Government plays a great part in the steep rise in the price of steel. I do not understand the economics in it. The Government says it wants money in the form of excise duty. It imposes excise duty on steel and gets some money. At the same time, Government is the main purchaser of steel and Government pays that money through the backdoor, through the Railways and other departments. Therefore, the money received by way of excise duty is paid back. What is the benefit of imposing this excise duty? They will say there is some benefit because the private sector will pay a share. The private sector can be made to pay a share by other means; they need not swell up the cost structure of steel production and make the common man pay the entire amount. It is nothing but profiteering, looting the people, looting the agricultural worker and the ordinary peasant who wants steel products. It is looting the small scale industries.

Therefore, my humble submission is that things have changed. Decontrol was allowed as a result of this report. It is very clear that they recommended that there must be decontrol. They also said that there must be fair play given to the Joint Plant Committee, which is a committee consisting of the producers, the General Managers of TISCO, HSL and other plants, to think about the price increase. Therefore, there was a wrong done by accepting the report in toto and introducing de-control. In fact, during one year we have seen that much harm has been done. In the report it is said that if the price has gone up or is going up steadily we can bring in control. What is it? Is it a child's play, that you introduce decontrol and after a year again bring in control? People will laugh at us and no benefit will accrue to the people By that time the prices would have increased and they will settle the prices at that level so that further looting can be made possible.

One word about the Steel Controller's Office. They have only a skeleton staff now. The main functions have been removed from them. I understand that even the employees of the Steel Controller's Office, Calcutta, have been rendered surplus and they are not being given any alternative employment. The Joint Plant Committee which is a free lancer does not have the responsibility to employ these men. I submit, when the whole scheme was introduced and operated, they should have at least thought in terms of the whole effect of it including the effect on the employees. These employees should be absorbed by the Joint Plant Committee in their undertakings and they should not be left in the lurch. I strongly plead that something must be

[Shri Nambiar]

done for them, and a re-thinking is necessary whether it is time for us to re-introduce control. Whether the zero hour has reached or not, I cannot say, but the time is fast approaching when a re-thinking on this matter is called for

I hope the hon. Minister will accept my Resolution and take necessary action to implement it.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "This House disapproves the action taken by the Government in decontrolling steel and thereby causing steep rise in the price of steel."

श्री हा० बा० शिवारे: (गोपाल गंज) सभापति महोदय, एक अच्छी बात को कैसे खराब कर दिया जाता है, यह श्री नम्बियार के रेजोल्यूशन में आनूप पढ़ता है। हम लोग लोहे के डीकंट्रोल पर पुनर्विचार कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उनके प्रस्ताव की जो शब्दावली है, वह हम लोगों को बाध्य करती है कि हम उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करें। अपने भाषण में उन्होंने जिन बातों की ओर इशारा किया वे ऐसी बातें नहीं हैं, जिनके कारण इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार की जरूरत हो।

लोहे का डीकन्ट्रोल कोई नई बात नहीं है—यह बहुत पहले से धीरे धीरे किया जा रहा है। लोहे की विभिन्न केटेगरीज का समय समय पर डीकंट्रोल होता आया है और इससे पहले उस के बारे में यहां पर कोई वाद-विवाद नहीं हुआ था। यह सही है कि एक ही बार सारे लोहे का डीकंट्रोल कर दिया गया है, क्योंकि यह डीकंट्रोल की पालिसी पहले से चली आ रही है। कुछ केटेगरीज का डीकंट्रोल एक इन्स्टालमेंट में हुआ, कुछ का दूसरे इन्स्टालमेंट में हुआ और बाकी केटेगरीज का डीकंट्रोल अभी हुआ है।

मनुष्य जीवन में—या किसी भी जीवन में—यह देखा जाता है कि जहां कहीं रेस्ट्रिक्शन या रुकावट हो तो मनुष्य को इक्कनविनियेस होता है और करप्शन बढ़ता है। रुकावट या देर होने से करप्शन बढ़ता है और इक्कनविनियेंस बढ़ता है। अगर आप साधारण जनता में जायें, तो मालूम होगा कि लोग दो पैसे अधिक देना पसन्द करेंगे, लेकिन कंट्रोल के चक्कर में पड़ना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। इस आफिस में जाओ, उस आफिस में जाओ, परमिट लो, हुक्मशार के पास दम मर्तबा जाओ, लोग इस बात को गवारा नहीं करते हैं। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को इतने पैमाने पर मोहा देना पड़ता है कि हमारे आफिस उस काम में कौप विद नहीं कर सकते। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, जहां रुकावट होती है, वहां करप्शन शुरु हो जाता है। इस करप्शन और इक्कनविनियेंस को दूर करने के लिए लोहे का डीकंट्रोल किया गया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि लोगों की भावना कंट्रोल के पक्ष में नहीं है। कोई भी कामोडिटी हो, लोग उस के कंट्रोल के पक्ष में नहीं हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि जहां तक सीमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, परमिट और कंट्रोल के जमाने में भी और डीकंट्रोल होने पर भी सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है और उस में बड़ी खींचतान है। लोग इस असुविधा को बर्दाश्त कर लेते हैं, लेकिन वे नहीं चाहते कि उस पर कंट्रोल हो।

यह कहा जाता है कि कंट्रोल होने से सारी स्थिति सुधर जायेगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे देश के साधारण क्रय है और हम सब लोगों को पूरा नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो कंट्रोल करना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता था कि लोहे का भी सीमेंट की तरह ही डीकंट्रोल किया जाये। सीमेंट के लिये डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का डीकंट्रोल किया गया है, उसकी प्राइस डीकंट्रोल नहीं हुई है-उस की प्राइस नियंत्रित है। अगर सीमेंट

लोहे के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का भी डीकंट्रोल कर देती, उस को भी छोड़ देती और मैक्सिमम और मिनिमम प्राइस मुकर्रर कर के प्राइस पर कंट्रोल रखती, तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता और जो स्टाकिस्ट्स या दुकानदार अधिक दाम लेते, वे कानून की गिरफ्त में आ सकते थे ।

श्री नम्बियार ने मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में जो आकड़े दिये हैं कि उसमें 4 5 या 6 परसेंट वृद्धि हुई है । 2 परसेंट कम या 2 परसेंट ज्यादा होना तो अक्सर व्यापार में होता है लेकिन जो 21 परसेंट या 29 परसेंट वृद्धि हो गई है उसका कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं हो सकता है । मंत्री जी को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये कि शीट्स में या लोहे की कुछ और कैटेगरीज के मूल्य में एकदम 21 या 29 परसेंट की वृद्धि क्यों हुई । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि खानों की सुविधा के नाम पर या लोग डीकंट्रोल खत्म करते हैं, इस नाम पर कोई लूट हो । दो चार परसेंट की बात हो सकती है लेकिन इतना दाम बढ़ जाना उचित नहीं है । दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता था वह यह है कि कुछ दिन पहले यह देखा गया था कि लोहे की कास्टिंग में कमी हो गई थी और यह सोचा जाने लगा था कि किस स्टील प्लांट हम लोग करें या न करें । आज के मंत्री के पूर्व मंत्री, इनके प्रेडीसेसर ने भी इस हाउस में बयान दिया था कि मार्केट सैचुरेट हो गया है । जो हाउस की कमेटीज हैं उनको भी अब उसकी जांच करने का मौका मिला था उस वक्त भी कहा गया था कि आर्डर्स कम आ रहे हैं और लोहा विदेशों से भेजने की बात हो रही है जिससे फारेन एक्सचेंज हम कमा सकें और यहां के दाम से कुछ कम दाम पर बाहर भेज सकें । तो मालूम नहीं होता है कि अब लोहे की कमी देश में कम है, जितना पैदा होता है उतनी खपत नहीं हो सकती है तो इतना दाम क्यों बढ़ गया ? क्या मैं आशा कर सकता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मालूम पड़ता है । क्या कोई मैनिपुलेशन होता है डीलर्स की तरफ से या फैक्ट्री वालों की तरफ से समझ में नहीं आता । इसकी तह में मिनिस्टर साहब का जाना पड़ेगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य उद्योग भवन से मैनिपुलेशन हो रहा है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी वहां पर भी यह करते हैं वहां भी और यहां भी ।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Government raised the price.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी गवर्नमेंट ने तो डी-कंट्रोल किया । प्राइस रेड करने की बात नहीं की

Shri Nambiar: The Joint Plant Committee has raised it.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: That is something else and not the Government. Everybody knows what the Joint Plant Committee is and what the Government is If you mix up everything with Government that is another thing

Shri Nambiar: The Steel Controller is the Chairman of the Joint Plant Committee

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी एक बात और नम्बियार साहब ने कही कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने अपने भाषण में रेलवे का भाड़ा बढ़ाने का एक कारण दिया लोहे का दाम ज्यादा हो जाता यह तो सरकारी काम है, सरकारी काम में इस्तेमाल होता है इसमें घबराने की बात नहीं है . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) हम को ज्यादा देना पड़ता है इसलिये घबराने की बात है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी · आप भी कुछ कमा लेते हैं तो ज्यादा दे देते हैं तो कोई बात नहीं ।

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

मैं कह रहा था कि यह कोई वजह नहीं है कि डीकंट्रोल न हो । डी-कंट्रोल तो होना चाहिये था । डी-कंट्रोल की पालिसी अच्छी है लेकिन किस दूर तक हम जायें, किस दूर तक हम को नहीं जाना चाहिये यह बात सोचनी चाहिये थी । अगरचे रेलवे के कुछ आइटमों के दाम बढ़ गये तो न नम्बियार साहब को हानि है और न जनता को हानि है । रेलवे वाले समझेंगे । लेकिन जहां तक आयरन शीटस की बात है इसमें 29 परसेंट बढ़ गया तो उसका डी-कंट्रोल नहीं करना चाहिये था । जैसे प्रोग्रेसिव डी-कंट्रोल की पालिसी आप ने चलायी वैसे एकाध आइटम छोड़कर डी-कंट्रोल चलाना चाहिये था । सरकार इसको फिर से एग्जामिन करे और जिन चीजों में आप समझते हैं कि दाम बहुत बढ़ गया है उन कैटेगरी के आयरन्स में फिर कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश कीजिये या उनमें कोई सुधार लाने की कोशिश कीजिये जिससे दाम ज्यादा बढ़ न सके । एक बात और मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि नम्बियार साहब ने कही है कि आयरन कंट्रोल के आफिसेज में कुछ सप्लायीज हैं जिनको काम नहीं है और वह रिट्रेंच होने जा रहे हैं । तो आप उनको काम दूसरा दीजिये । लेकिन रिट्रेंचमेंट के डर से या काम लोगों को कराने के लिये हम कोई बोझा डालें या लोगों को किसी इन्कन्वीनिएंस में डालें या दिक्कत में रखें यह नहीं होना चाहिये । हम को कंट्रोल की जरूरत नहीं है फिर भी कंट्रोलर आफिस रखे रहें, कंट्रोलर को रखे रहें सिर्फ इसलिये कि कुछ आदमी काम करते रहें यह तो कोई बात ठीक नहीं । नौकरी कुछ लोगों की जाने वाली है तो उनको आलटरनेटिव एम्प्लायमेंट मिले, या उनको आश्वासन मिले । यह बात तो ठीक है और मैं समझता हूं कि कहीं भी रिट्रेंचमेंट होता है तो गवर्नमेंट का ऐसा आश्वासन होता है कि कहीं भी यदि नौकरी खाली होगी तो उन्हें देकर ही दूसरे को दी जायगी । तो यह कुछ ऐसी दलीलें नम्बियार साहब ने दीं कि जो मुझे पसन्द नहीं आईं । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं मिनिस्टर साहब से कि इस समस्या को फिर से एग्जामिन कर लें । जिन कैटेगरीज में ज्यादा दाम बढ़ गये हैं उनको कंट्रोल करें या उन पर रोक लगाने की कोशिश करें । प्राइस-कंट्रोल रखें, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन डी-कंट्रोल रखें जैसा कि सीमेंट में हुआ है ।

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish I had an opportunity to move an amendment to the Resolution moved by my friend Shri Nambiar because I am with him as regards the second part of his Resolution is concerned and not about the first part, that is, when he is condemning the Government for the decontrol of steel. Certainly, I am in full agreement with what Mr. Tiwary said. My hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, perhaps, has no experience of how the steel control functions and that is why he is asking for the reimposition of steel control. If he had that experience, he would not have asked for the reimposition of the control on steel.

I have personal experience of it since 1952 when the steel control was imposed. If Shri Nambiar is arguing the case for consumers, certainly, we will not want the re-imposition of control. The consumer hardly ever benefited by the iron and steel control over a period of 25 years. If Shri Nambiar is a champion of blackmarketing in steel, then, certainly he is welcome to recommend the reimposition of steel control. (*Interruption*) I am sure he is not. It is perhaps because of his lack of experience that has prompted him to ask the Government today for the removal of decontrol.

Sir, unfortunately, the first good step was not followed up just as this Government has a well-established reputation of taking a step and not following it up, whether it is devaluation, whether it is decontrol of steel or something else. The follow-up is always in the wrong direction. How [illegible]ice rise? This morn[illegible] I was

amazed to hear the Minister saying that decontrol and price rise had no connection. It is absolutely beyond my intelligence as to how such a statement could be made, if I may be permitted to say so. The decontrol was announced on the 30th April and the price rise was announced on the 1st May. It was certainly not that the Government of India, the Ministry of Steel, was not aware of the price rise. They knew that this would lead to all this.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The Minister for External Affairs is to make a statement. The hon. Member may continue his speech after that.

15.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: BEHAVIOUR OF CHINESE EMBASSY STAFF

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): As the hon. Members are aware, the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has been notified that the former First Secretary, Chen-Lu-Chih, is no longer recognised as a diplomat and is, therefore, subject to the provisions of the Foreigners' Registration Act He was further informed that he should report himself to the Regional Foreigners' Registration Officer, New Delhi. As he failed to do so, a deportation order has been served on the Embassy in regard to this person.

Chen Lu-Chih is staying in the Chinese Embassy. Under international law, the premises of an Embassy are inviolate and, unlike China, our practice has been to respect and conform to international law and diplomatic usage. In the present situation, the Government of India have taken precaution of increasing the police protection and surveillance of the Embassy. We intend to make protection and surveillance of the Embassy. We intend to make sure that should Chen Lu-Chih leave the sanctity of the Embassy, he does not flout the orders to report to the Regional Foreigners' Registration Officer, New Delhi. In the light of these precautionary measures, I regret to report an unfortunate incident which further illustrates that Chinese authorities and personnel disregard not only diplomatic usage but the standards of behaviour as members of an accredited Mission.

At about 8.30 P.M. last evening, a diplomatic car came out of the Chinese Embassy which was stopped in the course of surveillance by the police. The Charged' Affairs of the Embassy was in the car apparently on his way to a reception in the Pakistan High Commission. In accordance with their instructions, the police on duty stopped the car and sought to identify the occupants and seek permission to search the car. This was done in an extremely polite and courteous manner but the occupants of the car put on an air of great indignation and refused the car to be searched. During this argument one of the Chinese functionaries slapped the C.R.P. Constable No. 17262 Paras Nath . . .

16 hrs.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हमें सरकार की नपुंसकता वाली नीति पर शर्म है। चीनियों के बारे में क्या शर्म है वे तो जंगली जानवर हैं।

श्री मु० क० बागला : पहले सुन लीजिये।

Shri Paras Nath was in uniform and had not done or said anything which provoked this assault.

This unprovoked assault on one of our officers was done when they were actually protecting the Chinese officials from the anger of a big crowd which had gathered and was becoming restive by their rude behaviour. The pieces of wet earth, which were thrown by the crowd, in fact, hit the

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

uniformed policemen and Inspector of F.R.R.O. on duty who had formed a cordon round the car. No Chinese official was hit. Even after the slapping incident, the police officers continued to be courteous and succeeded in pacifying the crowd who contented themselves with jeering at the Chinese.

Constable Paras Nath was in uniform and only performing his normal duties when he was assaulted by the Chinese functionary. We are urgently examining what legal action can be taken under international law against this functionary of the Chinese Embassy.

May I add that the Third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, Hsieh Chenghao, who was declared *persona non grata*, has been given 72 hours to leave India. The period of 72 hours will expire on the afternoon of 17th June, Government will consider the question of appropriate action after this time-limit expires.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): In this regard I beg to submit that it is a matter of great concern to all of us. The slap is not to the police official, but the slap is to the entire country. We have to take a firm action now. This humiliation has become a matter of daily routine whether it is in Peking or in Delhi. I think, some serious view of this matter has to be taken and it is high time that the diplomatic ties were snapped.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक पीकिंग में और कैन्टन में हमारे राजदूतों का अपमान होता था, अब भारत की भूमि पर नई दिल्ली में एक चीनी नागरिक ने यह हिम्मत की है कि हमारे सुरक्षा दल के सिपाही को चांटा मारा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कानूनी कार्यवाही करना तो अलग रहा, जब वह चांटा मारा गया तो हमारे पुलिस के अफसरों ने उस ड्राइवर को उसी समय गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया । कौन से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून उस ड्राइवर को गिरफ्तार करने में हमें रोकते हैं, उस ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध उसी समय कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पुलिस को कहा गया है कि कितना भी अपमान किया जाय, उसको बर्दाश्त करो ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में पुलिस ने उसी समय कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि चीन के प्रथम सैक्रेटरी को जब कूटनीतिक दर्जे से मुक्त कर दिया गया और वह एक सामान्य रूप से विदेशी नागरिक बन गये और जैसा विदेश मंत्री ने कहा—उन्हें अपने को रजिस्टर कराना चाहिये था, उन्होंने रजिस्टर नहीं कराया । अब उन्हें कहा गया है कि भारत से बाहर जाओ--तो क्या कानून यह नहीं कहता है कि जो विदेशी नागरिक अपने को रजिस्टर कराने से इन्कार करता है उस विदेशी नागरिक को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाय और भारत की पुलिस के संरक्षण में उस नागरिक को भारत से बाहर भेजा जाय । विदेश मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह प्रथम सैक्रेटरी चीनी दूतावास में छिपा हुआ है और हम दूतावास में नहीं जाना चाहते । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या दूतावास को इस बात का अधिकार है कि किसी भी प्रकार के अपराधी को अपने संरक्षण में रखे और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के आचरण की संहिता केवल हमारे लिये है, चीनियों के लिये नहीं है । चीनियों ने इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आचरण संहिता को ताक पर रख दिया है और हम इस मामले में चीनी दूतावास में खास कर उस प्रथम सैक्रेटरी को पकड़ नहीं सके ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि चीनी दूतावास में अरब विद्यार्थी कल क्या करने गये थे । 24 विद्यार्थियों से भरा हुआ ट्रक चीनी दूतावास में गया, वे अरब विद्यार्थी 6 घन्टे तक चीनी दूतावास में रहे,

कौन सी फिल्म 6 घंटे चलती है ? ये वही अरब विद्यार्थी हैं जिन्होंने इसराइल इण्डीपेन्डेन्स डे पर हुल्लड़बाजी की थी । मैं उस दिन के विषय को छेड़ना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इस समय जब कि चीन के और हमारे सम्बन्ध में तनाव आ रहा है, जब सारा भारत यह मांग कर रहा है कि चीनियों के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ लिये जायं, जब सारा देश अपमान की आग में झुलस रहा है, इन विद्यार्थियों ने चीनी दूतावास में जा कर, हम ने उन्हें जो समर्थन प्रदान किया था, उसका मजाक उड़ाया है । एक तरह से इन विद्यार्थियो ने हमारे साथ अन्याय किया है । ये विद्यार्थी वहां क्यों गये थे, क्या विदेश मंत्री ने पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है ?

चौथी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे चीनी राजदूतावास कर्मचारी भारत से बाहर निकल गये, तब क्या होगा ? पाकिस्तान हाई कमीशन की मोटरें जाती हैं, वे मोटरें चीनी राजदूतावास से निकल कर पाकिस्तान हाई कमीशन में घुस जाती हैं और हम उन मोटरों को रोक नहीं सकते, उन मोटरों की जांच नहीं कर सकते । चीनी दूतावास और पाकिस्तानी हाई कमीशन के बीच में थोड़ा सा फासला है । विदेश मंत्री कहते हैं कि दूतावास पर बड़ी कड़ी नजर रखी जा रही है, लेकिन हमारी पुलिस निकलने वाली मोटरों को रोक नहीं सकी । जिन चीनियों को उन्होंने भारत छोड़ने का आदेश दिया है, वे कर्मचारी अगर झटके से भारत से निकल गये, और अभी तक निकल भी गये हों तो कोई कह नहीं सकता— तो भारत सरकार क्या करेगी ?

मैं जानता हूं कि भारत सरकार कठिनाई में है लेकिन अब एक खतरा लेने का मौका आ गया है । जितने भी चीनी दूतावास के कर्मचारी हैं दिल्ली में हैं, उन्हें बिस्तरबोरिया बांध कर भारत छोड़ने का आदेश देना चाहिये । पीकिंग में जो हमारे कर्मचारी हैं, वे इस से मुश्किल में पड़ सकते हैं, मगर आज खतरा उठाने का मौका आया है और यह देश और यह सरकार अगर इस समय खतरा उठाने से चूकेगी तो उसका सम्मान मिट्टी में मिल जायगा, हम केवल दुनिया की नजरों में नहीं गिरेंगे, बल्कि अपनी नजरों में भी गिर जायेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका बयान सुनने के पश्चात इनके बारे में क्या कहूं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । ऐसा लग रहा है कि माओत्सेतुंग का राज्य अब तक चीन की भूमि पर था आज से नई दिल्ली में भी उनका राज्य शुरू हुआ है— ऐसा मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है ....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): No; that is wrong.

श्री मधु लिमये और क्या है ? इनके काम ऐसे हैं । मैं समझता था कि आप को शर्म आयेगी ..(व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : राज्य कोई नहीं है, यह बड़ी गलत बात है .... (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : बेशर्म कहीं के । मैं समझता था कि आप साथ देंगे ..... (व्यवधान)....

Shri B. S. Murthy: No; I can also shout better than the hon. Member.

श्री आर्ये फरनेंडीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : खड़े हो कर बकवास करते हो बेशर्म कहीं के ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Fernandes may resume his seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ स्वाभिमान रह गया है आप लोगों में ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): He should withdraw the word *'Besharam'*

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहता हूं कि आप लोग बिलकुल बेशर्म हो गये हैं कोई शर्म नहीं रह गई है । आप को चुप बैठना ज्यादा शोभा देता है अगर साथ नहीं दे सकते ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: He is inviting Mao Tse-tung to India

श्री मधु लिमये : हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से बोल रहे हैं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : हम भी हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको साथ देना चाहिये (व्यवधान) ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am also speaking on behalf of Hindustan.. .

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. Everyone must resume his seat

श्री मधु लिमये : आज उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दबने वाला नहीं हूं जो कुछ आपको करना है करिये । इसका क्या मतलब है मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिये ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : भारत में चीनियों का राज्य है आपको यह कहते हुए शर्म नहीं आई हिन्दुस्तान में माओत्सेतुंग का राज्य नहीं है (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दोनों पक्षों से अपील करना चाहूंगा कि इस मामले पर एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां है राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक संगठित राष्ट्र के नाते हम लोगों को काम करना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There must be some order. By mere shouting, we cannot show our strength. We must act with greater determination and dignity also

श्री मधु लिमये : शुरू किसने किया ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But this is not the way to show it.

श्री मधु लिमये : शुरू किसने किया ? मेरा दिल तो रो रहा है । (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would appeal to all Members to observe restraint. The External Affairs Minister is here (*Interruptions*). Will Shri Sheo Narain please keep quiet. This is a very serious matter. The External Affairs Minister will reply to all your queries Whatever action we contemplate under the circumstances, exhibition of this type does not add to dignity, nor does it show courage Courage needs calmness and cool thought Therefore, in the use of language, there must be restraint also Ask the Government to do whatever you consider right, but the language used must be such as is in keeping with the dignity of the people of India. That small portion occupied by the Chinese Embassy is not India Every Member must remember that that small portion is taken to lease by the Chinese. I would like to warn hon Members to keep this in mind.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दूतावास में नहीं हुआ है । क्या यह दूतावास में हुआ है ? क्या चीनी दूतावास में चपत मारने की घटना हुई है ? यह तो बाहर हुई है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं ? यह दूतावास के अन्दर की बात नहीं है । (व्यवधान) हम को अपनी बात कहने दीजिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed everything. What I say is, let us act with a little restraint, and dignity. Whatever action Government think fit in the circumstances will be taken by them. Does any Member think that Government are not concerned with he honour of India? It is wrong to think so.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Let them show it.

Shri Hardayal Devgun (East Delhi): If he cannot show it, he should resign.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would appeal to every Member to be more restrained in whatever he wants to say. Whatever he wants to say, he is free to say, but the language used must be restrained. Calm courage is called for, not shouting.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I want your ruling on this. Is the word 'बेशर्म' parliamentary?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know in what context it was used.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Every Member has heard it. The Reporters have heard it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Forget it for the time being.

I hope the House will not be infected by Chinese hysteria. We are a people with a great tradition.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: With due respect, I would say that this is not a matter of hysteria. An hon. Member gets up on the floor of this House and calls these benches "बेशर्म". Is that parliamentary? I would like the Chair's ruling on whether Members can call each other "बेशर्म", on the floor of the House.

16.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it and give my ruling later after looking into the context in which it was used. That will be done. There is no difficulty. If it is unparliamentary, we will do the needful. But let the hon. Member proceed now.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको इतनी गर्मी दिखाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। आज जो घटना हुई है उससे मेरा दिल तो रो रहा है, और मेरा खयाल था कि इन लोगों का भी रो रहा होगा। यह हमारा संविधान है जिसके शुरू में ही यह वाक्य आता है :

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic Republic".

क्या रही सार्वभौमिकता, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ? आज हमारी भूमि पर जब चीनी दूतावास का एक कर्मचारी हमारे पुलिस वाले को, जो कानून के अनुसार काम कर रहा था चपत मारने लगा तो क्या सार्वभौमिकता हमारी बच गई है ? इसी लिये मैंने कहा कि इन लोगों के व्यवहार से इन लोगों की कमजोरी से इन लोगों की नपुंसकता से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आज माओत्से तुंग, का राज्य केवल पीकिंग में ही नहीं दिल्ली तक पहुंच गया है।

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): This is highly objectionable.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आब्जेक्शनेबल है ? शर्म नहीं आती आप को ? जब तक इस कलंक और अपमान को आप नहीं धोयेंगे तब तक मैं जरूर ऐसा कहूंगा।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot be standing. (*Interruptions*) You may not want to hear strong language, but it is not unparliamentary. After all, he has a right. For everything if you take objection, it will be impossible.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो दिन पहले जब यहां पर बहस हुई थी तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि अगर ऐसी कोई गम्भीर घटना हो जायेगी तो रिश्ता तोड़ने के बारे में सोचेंगे, जो कुछ पीकिंग मे हुआ, कैन्टन में हुआ, उसे वह गम्भीर घटना नहीं समझते । आक्रमण हुआ उस को भी गम्भीर घटना नहीं समझते, जो उन्होंने हमारे देश का इलाका हथिया लिया उसको भी वह गम्भीर घटना नही समझते । कहते हैं कि रूस के साथ भी ऐसा हुआ, बल्गारिया के साथ ऐसा हुआ । अगर रूस की, एक लाख वर्ग मील भूमि छोड़िये, 15 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि छोड़िये, एक वर्ग मील भूमि पर भी चीन ने वक्र दृष्टि रखी होती तो रूस क्या जवाब देता, हम लोग जानते हैं । आज मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या वे वह दिन देखना चाहते हैं जब किसी सार्वजनिक समारोह मे चीनी दूतावास के लोग आप को या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को या राष्ट्रपति को चपत मारेंगे ? तभी आप उसको अपमान समझेंगे ? धीरे धीरे यह होने वाला है । चीन इसके ऊपर तुला हुआ है । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हू कि यह जो अपमान हुआ है, हमारी सार्वभौमिकता को खत्म करने की जो बात चली है, क्या उसका जवाब आप चीन के साथ तत्काल कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर देंगे ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल है कि जो गाडी जा रही थी, जिसको रोकने की आप ने कोशिश की, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार जिस दूत का आप ने कूटनीतिक दर्जा छीन लिया था, वह आदमी उस गाड़ी से बैठा था और वह छिप कर जा रहा था । आप ने रोका नही । आप को कैसे मालूम कि वह दूतावास में है ? आप का अन्दाजा है कि वह दूतावास के अन्दर है । हो सकता है कि वह पहले ही भाग गया हो, या हिन्दुस्तान में कोई केन्द्र बना कर इधर उधर तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई करने लगा हो । यह सारी चीजें साफ होनी चाहिये । मैं राष्ट्रपति का, प्रधान मंत्री का या आपका अपमान करने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन अगर आप कमजोरी दिखायेंगे तो वह दुर्भाग्य का दिन आ सकता है । इसलिये मैं चेतावनी देना चाहूंगा, समूचे देश की आज आप से अपेक्षा है कि आप कोई पुरुषार्थ वाला कदम उठायेंगे और उसके साथ दृढ़ संकल्प करेंगे कि जब तक आक्रमणकारी से यह भूमि खाली नहीं होती, वर्तमान चीनी सरकार के साथ आप कभी कूटनीतिक रिश्ता नहीं रखेंगे, और इस भूमि को उनसे खाली कराने के लिये सारी ताकत लगा कर राष्ट्रीय नीति के आधार पर काम करेंगे ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमे कोई शक नही कि पीकिंग मे जो कुछ हुआ और जो कुछ चीन ने किया, उससे तमाम देश की नाक कटी, और जो कुछ दिल्ली में आज हुआ बताया जाता है, वह भी हमारे लिये निहायत बायसे शर्म है । यह हमारे देश के माथे पर, एक खुद्दार कौम के माथे पर, एक शानदार, ईमानदार देश के माथे पर, जो दुनिया मे अपनी एक शख्सियत रखता है, और जो एशिया के अन्दर एक ही जम्हूरियत का देश है, उसके माथे पर कलक है ।

मेरे दोस्त ने जो कुछ कहा है और दूसरे भाइयों ने जो कुछ कहा, मैं उनके साथ 100 फीसदी सहमत हू कि यह बात बर्दाश्त न की जाये । साथ ही मैं एक सवाल मंत्री साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने चपत मारी हमारे सिपाही या पुलिस को तो क्या उसने काबिले दस्तन्दाजी जुर्म नहीं किया है ? एक आदमी, चाहे वह चपरासी हो, चाहे ड्राइवर हो, चाहे कोई भी मुलाजिम हो, हमारे सामने, हमारी नाक के नीचे, हमारी दिल्ली के अन्दर, जो कि हमारे मुल्क का दारुल खिलाफा है, हमारे घर के अन्दर आ कर हमारा अपमान करे या चपत मारे, वह एक ऐसी बात है जिसको सारा हिन्दुस्तान फरामोश नहीं कर सकता । मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इस मामले की खोज करायें और जैसे चीन के सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हमारे डिप्लोमेट के

खिलाफ एक मामला चला और वहां पर कार्रवाई हुई, वैसे ही यहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने या जो लोकल कोर्ट हो उसके सामने इन आदमियों को गिरफ्तार करके लाया जाय और बाकायदा, जो ला आफ दि लैंड है, उसकी तहत उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाये। दे शुड बी शाट टु बुक। और उसके बाद इन आदमियों को गिरफ्तार कर के जल्द से जल्द भारत से बाहर डिपोर्ट किया जाये, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारे जजबात से खेला जा रहा है। हमारे घर के अन्दर आ कर हमारा अपमान किया जा रहा है। अगर इस तरह से चलता रहा तो आप कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे किसी सयासी जमात को या अवाम को। मैं अपने भाइयों से भी दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उनके जजबात के साथ सारे हाउस के जजबात हैं। यह एक आदमी का मामला नहीं है, सारे देश का मामला है।

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): China has inflicted physical violence on the Indian diplomats in Peking. Moreover China has extended and escalated violence in Delhi also. The Chinese Embassy in Delhi has of late become a cockpit of international intrigue against India Last evening what happened? These Arab students were invited to a party. Although we supported President Nasser in the last conflict with Israel, the Arab students came to the party. This man who has been declared *persona non grata* came as far as the gate of the Embassy to see off his guests last night.

Mr. Speaker: All this was published in the Press and everyone of us read that. I am sure the Minister also would have read that. The opportunity to seek clarification is used to make speeches.

Shri Hem Barua: What is China doing? On the one hand it is encouraging the Mizo and Naga rebels against India; on the other hand China has given arms and ammunition to the Mizo rebels o fight India. At the same time, China is aiding actively Pakistan. What happens to the Mizo rebels? They go to Dacca, capital of East Pakistan and they are air lifted to China where they receive training in guerilla warfare and they get arms and ammunition to fight us. A ring of conspiracy is growing and developing in the eastern forntier of India When things deteriorated as they did in 1962, when the Chinese committed aggression, then what did this Government do? What did Mr. Nehru who was the Prime Minister do? The Prime Minister on radio broadcasts good-bye to the people of Assam The people of Assam will never forget that. Things are coming to this pass A time will come soon when we can see what China does. These insuls and humiliations mean more things to us than they apparently appear to be. When things deteriorate like that, I would not like this Government to say goodbye to the people of Assam as was done during 1962. We must be very careful of that. There have been insults and humiliations htaped on us What are you doing? Just like a pack of impotent boys you are looking at this spectacle of humiliation inflicted on us. Why cannot our Governmet withdraw our diplamatic personnel immediately from Peking Our demand had been the most insistent on that dav and the Foreign Minister said that these diplomatic relations mean a window. A window for what? For more information? He has destroyed the cause of India more by the statement than the Chinese have done by what they are doing in this country. Whatever that might be, I want to warn this Government to be strong and firm. I see no reason why they have not snapped our diplomatic relations with China.

Mr. Speaker: You are repeating.

Shri Hem Barua: I would request the Minister to give us an assurance as to what they are going to do immediately . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It started as a clarification some time ago. After the Minister's statement some questions were asked. Should we do it after every statement? We want the Minister to place before this august House any information he may have. If every day after the Minister's statement, such speeches are to be made is it necessary? . . .

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi). Such incidents never happen every day

Mr. Speaker: Why don't you hear me? You will not even allow the Chair to say something? It is impossible. You must excuse me.

Shri P. K. Deo: We are agitated.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody is; the whole country is agitated. I know that, I am only requesting friends to be brief and ask only clarifications and not make long speeches. I know that all of us are agitated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East). I just want to know if the Minister is taking any initiative in getting a meeting called of the diplomatic corps in Peking through the initiative of the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Peking and also to secure a meeting of the diplomatic representatives in our country so that pressure collectively and morally—if morality has any value in the present day world—can be brought to bear on them. (*Interruption*). Besides one would like to know if immunity on diplomats extends to the commission of a criminal act like the slapping of a policeman on duty in this country, and when that criminal act is committed, then, possibly the immunity does not extend and may be some criminal poceedings can be initiated and the prosecution of these criminal proceedings can be facilitated by Government taking the initiative in consulting the entire diplomatic corps both in New Delhi as well as in Peking and getting the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Peking to take some initiative in this matter.

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं बड़े अदब के साथ इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूं कि आज भी इस घटना के बाद जो हमारे मार्क्सिस्ट भाई हैं उनकी तरफ से कोई रोष का शब्द या कोई खेद व्यक्त करने का वाक्य नहीं कहा गया है । मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहती हूं कि यह सवाल सारे देश की इज्जत का सवाल है । जब हम सरकार से गुस्सा करते हैं तो भूल जाते है कि क्या कहने से देश की इज्जत बढ़ेगी और क्या कहने से देश की इज्जत घटगी । मैं समझती हूं कि "माओ का राज" है ऐसे शब्द कहने से हमारा अपमान होता है, दुनिया हम पर हंसती है ।

मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारी भावनायें भी इस चीज के बारे में बड़ी शिकायत करती है और इस चीज के सामने भारी दुख महसूस करती हैं और हम समझते हैं कि हमारी इज्जत पर इस तरह से चोट लगी है । इसलिए हम सबको एक साथ मिल कर और एक दिल और एक मत हो कर इस पर विचार करना होगा कि हम क्या करें, क्या एक्शन लें । वह एक्शन सरकार को लेना है । क्या एक्शन लिया जाये इसके बारे में सोचना ही होता है और हम अपनी सरकार से आशा रखेंगे कि वह मुनासिब कदम उठायेगी । लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि हम तब उस बारे में एक मत होने की कोशिश करें बजाय इसके कि इस घटना को सरकार को पीटने के लिये इस्तेमाल करें ।

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh): May I know whether there was a precedent in England about a country sending its people to the embassy particularly when Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was interned by the Chinese embassy in London in the beginning of this century, and whether the Minister will find out that the British police took steps to save him?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I am as angry and as indignant as anyone on that side of the House or this side of the House at what has happened, and I think the whole country is angry at

this, but please do not—(*Interruption*)—accuse me of not having taken action I promised to the House I would take action; I have taken immediate action, and I will tell you what action we have taken. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear him.

Shri Sheo Narain: What action against Pakistanis has been taken?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have deprived the First Secretary of diplomatic immunity. We have called upon him to register himself before the Registrar of Foreigners. (*Interruption*). Now, we have warned all our checkposts and all our airports to see that this man does not escape because he has no longer got diplomatic immunity. If he goes out of the embassy he will be arrested and action will be taken against him (*Interruption*).

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : वह पुरानी बात हो गई है । आगे की बताइये ।

श्री म० क० चागला : लिमये साहब ने कहा आप जायेंगे तो क्या होगा । मैं वही बात कर रहा हूं ।

Shri Randhir Singh: We want drastic action, immediate action

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We would not tolerate this. What is the use of this? क्या एक्शन क्या लिया है । अगर यह सरकार नहीं ले सकती है तो पब्लिक को दे , वह ले लेगी । पब्लिक पर आप इसको छोड़ दीजिये । आप घर बैठ जाइये । वह अपने आप एक्शन ले लेगी ।

श्री म० क० चागला : लिमये साहब और वाजपेयी साहब ने पूछा आप जायेंगे, तो क्या होगा—

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : भाग गए हैं ।

श्री म० क० चागला : आप नहीं गये है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आपने भागते हुए देखा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as we know, this information is not correct. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Do not disturb him now. If hon. members do not want to hear him, I will request the Minister not to reply. We have expressed our anger. Members not only from this side, but from that side also are agitated and angry. The whole House is agitated and angry. Naturally we can ask the minister to take note of the sentiments of the whole House and to take appropriate action, taking into consideration the anger of the whole nation. (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें कि पाकिस्तान की एम्बैसी के बारे में क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: As I said, if you do not want a statement from the Minister, I will ask him not to make any statement. (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): We are anxious to hear him.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as this particular incident about the police constable is concerned, it is shocking. We are examining the legal aspect. Whatever action is possible under the law will be taken. My friend Mr. Limaye flourished the Constitution. We all respect the Constitution. We believe in the rule of law. We believe in international law. Somebody said the Chinese are a nation of barbarians. We are a nation of civilised people. We have got a great civilisation behind us. I assure, the House that whatever action is possible under the law, that will be taken.

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या सरकार विरोध प्रकट करने के अलावा कोई और एक्शन भी लेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Under international law, I cannot enter into the Chinese Embassy here, just as they cannot enter into our Embassy in Peking. Fortunately they have not done so.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Why did not the police arrest that driver immediately on the spot? Is it not a fact that the police had been asked to show restraint?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not correct.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Why did not the police perform its duty?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have told the police to take whatever action is permissible under the law. In this present case, the poor man was very likely overwhelmed and overpowered.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारी अपनी भूमि पर ।

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: It is not a question of poor policeman, high officials were there

Shri M. C. Chagla: No instructions have been issued to the police not to take action according to the law On the contrary, instructions have been issued to them to show the greatest vigilance and greatest surveillance and take every action which the law permits As I said, if we can catch hold of the man, action will be taken against him.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): There was a barrister who was going with his wife Somebody insulted his wife. He said, I shall go to the court of law tomorrow This is what is happening

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Chagla is a Barrister, I suppose.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I appreciate hon. member's sense of humour. (*Interruption*). Mr. Vajpayee asked about the Arab students. My information is the Chinese Embassy had advertised the film show sometime ago. The students went there in answer to that invitation.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: For six hours they were watching the film show.

Shri M C Chagla: We do not know what was happening inside. We were not invited. Our information is before the incident took place, there were invitations issued for the film show in the Chinese Embassy and in response to that invitation, they went. How long they were there, what they did, I do not know This is the only information I have got. I do not want to keep back any information from the House

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पाकिस्तान और कई दूसरे देशों की एम्बैसीज चाइना की मदद कर रहे हैं । वे लोग चाइनीज एम्बैसी में आते हैं, जाते हैं उनके साथ हाबनाबिंग कर रहे हैं । उनको क्या वार्निंग दी गई है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : अगर कोई एम्बैसेडर चाइनीज एम्बैसी में जाना चाहे, तो हम उनको कैसे रोक सकते हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वे हाबनाबिंग करते हैं ।

Shri M. C Chagla: We all know the relations between Pakistan and China. But the House need not be apprehensive that this man will escape to his country through Pakistan. As I said, every airport has been alerted every check-post has been alerted and we have issued the strictest instructions that if this man is found he should be arrested and brought to trial. What more.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. After all, the Minister must have noted the mood of the House which reflects the

mood of the whole country. There is no question of any party or group in this matter, the whole House is agitated about it, that in India an Indian has been insulted by a foreigner, a Chinese. Therefore, let us leave it to the Government to decide what serious action they are going to take.

16.36 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. DECONTROL OF STEEL—*Contd.*

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Sir, this will be a sort of an anticlimax, from the Chinese Embassy to steel decontrol. The fact that it has been moved by an hon Member belonging to the Left Communist Party, I do not think, has any connection to the fact that the discussion on his resolution was interrupted by the Chinese affair.

Sir, before I was interrupted, I was asking why the price rise has taken place. I will give a simple answer to that Despite what the hon. Minister has said this morning, the only reason why price rise has taken place is to allow the Hindustan Steel Limited to sustain its inefficiency and to go on to show to this House and to the country that this inefficient organisation which was making loss could make profits by increasing the prices I want to quote here some statements to show how the precept of the Government and their practice always differ. I want to utilise this speech for quoting certain statements made by the Government. On the 18th March the Deputy Prime Minister sent a message to *Lokudyog* saying:

> "Large sums of money have been invested in public enterprises during the last 15 years and further investments will be made in future. While some of the projects have done better than others, it is unfair to expect the people of India to continue to subsidise losses of most of these projects year after year or ask them to pay prices higher than landed costs of similar products if they had been allowed to be imported. The time has now come when we should take a close and critical look at the performance of the various enterprises and see that their management leads to the fulfilment of the expectations of the people."

But what does our Government do? Not only that; the Deputy Prime Minister at the annual meeting of the All-India Manufacturers' Association on 27th April 1967 said:

> "The business community should not agitate for increasing prices in their respective fields of production even if it involves great inconvenience and temporary loss."

This is his advice to the business community. This advice was given to public sector projects and to the people of India. Even you, Sir, are reported to have said in Madras on 14th May—it was reported in the Hindu on 16th May—

> "The country would not be facing bad food situation now even if one-tenth of the money invested on steel plants had been diverted to agriculture. The heavy industries including steel plants had been only showcases to impress foreign visitors about the country's industrial progress."

Even Dr. Chenna Reddy, the Minister of Steel and Mines, said at Hyderabad:

> "That the rising price was the biggest problem of the day and that everything should be done to correct the inflationary pressures."

After having said that, the practice is entirely different. He allowed the steel prices to be raised. One major beneficiary is the public sector project. Also, because of that, the private sector projects like Tatas and Indian Iron were benefited, and to my mind benefited unduly and improperly. So, you

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talk something and do something different.

What is the effect of this? The Railway Minister increased the fares for the poor passengers and also the freight rates, thereby increasing the already high price spiral. One of the reasons for the price spiral is the high price of steel, and yet it was allowed to go up.

I know in the past when the Tariff Commission recommended price increases for Tatas and Indian Iron, the Government of India took years for accepting the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. They negotiated and bargained for Rs. 8, 9 or 10. But when they found that their projects are not making profits due to inefficiency there is no hesitation in allowing a price increase on the next day after a statement is made saying that there is no undue rise in prices.

What is the effect of this price rise? There is an additional burden of Rs. 24 crores per annum on the people of India. And how much does the HSL benefit? It benefits something like Rs. 15 crores per annum. Where does it come from? Government and semi-government give Rs. 12 crores out of the Rs. 15 crores and additional export subsidy another Rs. 3 crores. Rs. 15 crores come out of the Government's exchequer to show that HSL makes a profit, and the Government's exchequer you always balance the budget by increasing the excise duties and taxes. I am not saying that price increase has not taken place. I am examining critically the price increase. I differ from Shri Nambiar only in the matter of the cause for the price increase. He thinks that decontrol is the cause for it. Perhaps he has been led away by the statement of the Minister in this House and the other House.

What is its effect on the economy? The Mahtab Committee has also stated—and I want to read from that as well about what Mr. Mahtab has stated about prices and their effect on economy, steel prices particularly—

> "It is not only in India but also in other countries that steel prices and production costs have evinced keen interest of the public as also sometimes controversies have developed. In the United States, steel prices were subjected to Congressional scrutiny"

—that is what should have been here also, parliamentary scrutiny—

> more than once in recent years. In Great Britain, a recent inquiry by the Restrictive Practices Court into what could be called the administration of steel prices by an association of producers aroused considerable public interest."

This is what the JPC is doing in this country I am quoting still further from the Mahtab Committee Report, which says:

> "Steel is such a widely used material that its price stability serves as a discipline to other competing materials such as aluminium..... The price of steel has a strategic significance—for the price cost behaviour of American industry.....
>
> In a developing country like ours the public concern for steel prices and production costs would understandably be even keener."

The engineering industry today consumes steel. The Minister has stated that for exports they will get the international price. But what percentage of the production of the engineering industry is exported? A large percentage of its production is used in India today. The engineering industry is facing a severe recession. At that time, instead of reducing the steel prices to break up the recession and put the economy in gear, we increase the price of steel and make it impossible for the engineering industry to function.

Then, take the housing projects. The most vulnerable part of the com-

munity, the lower and middle-income group people depend on houses constructed by the various State Government housing units. Their costs have gone up immediately by this price increase, the sole object of which is to show to this House and to the country that HSL is making profits.

This price spiral is not only in the case of steel. This will have chain reaction on other prices in the economy of the country. Apart from that, we are talking about increasing our exports. Even the export of steel itself is going to be in difficulties as we have found in the production of the steel-rolling industry it has been made impossible for them to look for exports. They have attained the highest performance pro rata last year, over Rs. 7 crores of exports last year. On the 1st of May when the price increase was announced, as an immediate concomitant they wanted adjustment in the price for exports. But, till the 16th of June, they could not move this Government. They went from pillar to post. They went to Commerce Ministry and Steel Ministry. Together they blamed the Finance Ministry. It is the whole of this Government; all those Ministers are part of the Government. That is where also we are going to suffer.

Then, let us take care of the market conditions today. It is one of the most intriguing phenomena that in today's market conditions when the Minister himself says and the HSL report says that there is a recession, the Minister makes a statement in Rajya Sabha on the 8th June:—

> "There is a glut in certain varieties or categories of steel especially in structurals, rails, bars etc.... Because there is a glut in certain categories we are trying to find export market for this."

This is a kind of economics which I do not know whether any country of the world would be adopting. When you cannot sell a product when there is glut for that particular product, when the demand has gone down, you reduce the price. But no, not this Government, which has its own special economic theories. They increase the prices and even after increasing the prices the Minister makes a statement in the Rajya Sabha that there is glut in the prices of these. Even then he can sustain this price rise and support it in this House and make statements that the price increase and decontrol have no connection. This is amazing, to say the least.

Then, HSL had to curtail production in 1966-67 by Rs. 70 crores. Of course, in this House the Minister has indicated that the crrent trend is also downward; the demand has not picked up, rather it is going down. Even then, I am told, Shri Nakra, the Financial Controller or Advisor of Hindustan Steel has stated that there has been less production by Rs. 70 crores in 1966-67. Prices in Bombay and Calcutta are below even old selling prices. I will give an example. 3"—½" channels are selling at Rs. 80 per tonne below old prices. There is no demand. I would like the Minister to tell me how many indents they have received on the JPC after 1st may and whether the saturation point is reached or not.

Why has this happened? I will give you the reasons. My hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, mentioned about monopoly. What is monopoly? I am going to quote Oxford and Chabers' dictionaries. According to Oxford, monopoly is exclusive possession of trade in some commodity; this conferred as privilege by State. According to Chambers, monopoly is sole power or privilege, of dealing in anything; exclusive command or possession; that of which one has such a sole power, privilege, command or possession.

But it is not only a monopoly of JPC; here is a cartel. This is the only commodity where in this country a cartel has been permitted. We may talk about the Hazari Report and various other things and talk about

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monopolies. I do not know why the Members have not taken care to see that if there is one product in this country it is steel only where a cartel is permitted and encouraged by the Government. What is a cartel? A cartel, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is manufacturers' union to control production; marketing arrangements, prices etc. If the Joint Plant Committee is not that, what is it? If somebody will enlighten me, I will be obliged. The Chambers says that a cartel is a combination of firms for certain purposes, especially to keep up prices and kill competition. This is what the Joint Committee is doing by increasing prices.

We were given reasons this morning by the Minister that costs have gone up and devaluation has affected it. I say that devaluation must have affected all the industries in this country. What is happening about the structural industry, the Foundry industry and the machine tools industry? Of general engineering industries in the last two years prices have gone down and not gone up. Even then the hon. Minister made a statement this morning in this House that there is a sympathetic increase in prices. In fact, it is lower than the general price increase. I would respectfully submit to him to quote the price rise in these four industries which I have cited and how the steel prices have increased.

I would also quote here the Mahatab Committee again. It says:—

> "It is a matter of concern that our ex-work prices have risen faster than the corresponding prices elsewhere."

It further states:—

> "A general study of price trends in the country discloses that ex-work prices of steel have risen faster than the average ex-factory prices of several other commodities. Also the ex-work price of steel has risen faster than the general level of prices".

This is what the Mahatab Committee said. And the Minister said exactly the opposite of it today that since 1964 there has not been price increase. That also is not true. There has been a price increase in a disguised manner. I have shown how price increases have been allowed in a disquised manner that people did not know, just as, by changing the retention price or by abolishing the retention price.

16.50 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair.*]

There have been price rises 11 times during last 8 years. I would also like to quote the Raj Committee on the cost aspect because the Minister is taking shelter under the cost increases. I think, he has no excuse for that. The Raj Committee says:

> "When prices are based on the assumption of costs, there is always a tendency to inflate cost and not to allow adequately for cost reductions that may, in fact, be feasible."

This is what is happening in our country. Why are the prices allowed to rise? It is because the H.S.L. and Tata Iron and Steel make a representation that the cost has gone up and, if the cost has gone up, the price must also go up. Does that happen in any economy of the world?

I would also like to quote the Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Government of India concern on this very aspect of cost. I quote:

> "Industries have got used to work on the cost plus profits economic basis. They are able to sell what they produce and make enough profits and, therefore, very little attention has been paid to cost reduction."

I purposely quoted the Chairman of the public sector undertaking, not any Opposition leader, not Mr. Nambiar or anyone else, to show that what I am saying is something which is accepted by the Government but not practised by them.

The other day, the Minister said that the costs of H.S.L. are lower and the lowest of them were of Durgapur. Immediately thereafter, we had the Pande Committee Report which showed that Durgapur was the most mismanaged plant. I argue that if Durgapur costs are the lowest and Durgapur plant was examined and found to be most mismanaged, then, by comparison, if Bhilai and Rourkela costs are higher, they must be, surely worst managed. There is competition in mismanagement and who mismanages more will get kudos. If it is the intention of the Government to allow the public sector undertakings to compete in mismanagement and cost increase, there is no end to all this.

Then, there were the cost figures given. In 1964, the H.S.A. was paying much less wages than what the Tatas and the Iron and Steel were paying. Let Mr. Nambiar take note of it. Only now they have started paying higher wages. Let us also take cost indices. In 1966-67, there again is an excuse given that our plant is new and that is why the costs are higher. The plants are new in the U. S. A., Belgium, France, Germany, Japan and Italy and there the costs are not higher. They provide new technology, new methods, new operational techniques in order to lower the cost and give benefit to the community by having lower costs and lower prices. You spend crores of rupees and you give an excuse that because you have invested now, your costs are higher. This is what Mr. Nakra, the Finance Adviser of the Hindustan Steel has said:

> "Every drop of Rs. 1 crore production is a loss of Rs. 40 lakhs."

There is going to be a drop of not Rs. 1 crore production but of several crores of rupees production because you are not going to be in a position to sell these products as there is no one in the position to buy them at high prices.

Then, I want to quote Mr. Lal, the Secretary of the Steel Ministry. On the 30th April, he is reported to have said:

> "If the Government would have any undue fear of a steep rise in prices following decontrol, the Government would step in when it felt the J.P.C. was exceeding reasonable limits."

As to what is the reasonable limit that is for the J.P.C. to decide. Even then, there is a much higher increase taking place in the price of billets and bars. Curiously enough, in the case of billets it is 9 per cent increase and in the case of bars, it is 7 per cent increase. This is going to be a great blow to small-scale and medium-sized steel industries in U.P., Bihar, Gujarat, in South India, everywhere employing forty to fifty thousand people and with an investment of about Rs. 40 crores. Is this only to see that the main producers flourish and the re-rollers perish? The prices shown this morning were of standard quality products. Our Members are also misled in this. The price increase of, what is called, off grade has been much higher. There is a premium on inefficiency all round. There is a premium not only on inefficiency but also on bad quality. If the quality is worse, you get higher prices; the price of Hindustan steel would be higher. If they want to make more profits, let them make worse quality and that be a matter of pride for us.

I want to suggest, what I think, the right solution. In my opinion, these are the remedies; immediately with effect from today reduce the prices and maintain them at the level in

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which they were on 30th April; create competition amongst the steel plants and not cartal—Hindustan Steel, Tatas and Indian Iron getting together. The Railway represetative is also here I have seen now they function. The junior officer of the Railways protests every time there is a price increase, but that protest, is absolutely and totally unheard of. The Railways consume less than 700,000 tonnes out of the six million tonnes. What about the other major consumers? What about the re-rollers? What about the engineering industries and structural fabricators? They are not there because if they are there, it would cease to be a cartal. There has to be a competition I suggest that competition must be created by disbanding the Joint Plant Committee and if that is too bitter a pill for the Minister or the Government to swallow, I would suggest that he may consider having representatives of the consumers on the Joint Plant Committee.

Then another thing is this. All these reports and other things are quoted. Let him insist on cost reduction. Let him tell the General Managers of the Plants that no price increase will be given because their costs have gone up as it is happening in all private industries. The price in one particular industry that I know of, in three years, has gone down 50 or 100 per cent; the price of a particular product that I know of in an engineering industry has gone down from Rs. 206 to 103. No. one says, "give us higher prices; we have to cut down our costs if we have to survive". But this is not the case with steel industry. They are used to spoon-feeding since the days of Tata and Indian Steel. They should have been told earlier, "no price increase will be given consequent on the cost increase; you reduce your cost; you should be beneficial to the country." As the Deputy Prime Minister said, the people of this country cannot be expected to bear this burden of higher prices, heavier losses and subsidising the industry. So, let the General Managers be told that they must live within their means and make profits and if they do not, they are not suitable to be in the position where they are. This will require a radical change in the basic approach. Do not go on the beaten path saying that whatever is said must be done and all that. Get out of the rut now. This is buyers' market and is no longer sellers' market. You have to provide the leadership and the leadership can come only if you take unusual steps, not the unusual steps of increasing the prices when the demand goes down but the unusual steps of increasing efficiency, improving quality and reducing costs.

Lastly I would like to submit that the major difficulty with the steel plants, why there is need for price increase, is that they do not have the consumer orientedness and this, I speak, from my own experience and of many consumers of the steel produced by all these plants. There again the main culprit is the Hindustan Steel who have no concern for their customers, for their consumers. Whatever they produce must be bought. If they do not buy, not only the sales managers whoever are the executives, feel displeased with the consumers but they also display their displeasure quite clearly and unequivocally to the consumers. Is this way we are going to build up the industry in the private sector or the public sector, or the economic growth of the country? I would like to mention here one instance. I am told that a very senior executive on the sales side of the Hindustan Steel was informed by one of his Assistants just before the price increase that the price increase would not be borne by the market and he immediately said, "that is non-sense; do not put such a thing in writing to me because in India they have to buy from us; where else will they go; the prices are elastic and they have to buy." This is the attitude that we have come to have in this country.

I would urge the hon. Minister to see that these suggestions that I have made may kindly be accepted. Decontrol should continue; prices should be reduced forthwith and all other steps should be taken so that HSL has not to come out every now and then with a statement that the costs have increased. Let the profitability increase by their competence, by their ability, their cost-control and quality consciousness

17 hrs.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): The hon Minister is not an industrialist So, how can he accept them?

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: He is incharge of the portfolio

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) माननीय नम्बियार साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है इसको मैं अपनी कंडोलेन्स मंजूर देता हूं। इस रेजोल्यूशन को मान लेने से अगर कीमतें गिर जायें तो मैं इसकी हिमायत करता हूं। अगर यह पेश केस बना कर साबित कर दें कि कीमतें गिरेंगी तो मैं इसकी पूरी पूरी हिमायत करूंगा।

इस देश में कट्रोल का लगाना, कट्रोल का लगाना एक तमाशा सा बन गया है। यह कह दिया जाता है कि सरकार गरीब आदमी के सामने झुक जाती है इस वास्ते वह कट्रोल हटा देती है। लेकिन जब कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं तो फिर कट्रोल लगा देती है। कभी हटाना और कभी लगाना, इससे तो यही पता चलता है कि इसको एक खेल का खिलौना बना दिया गया है, एक शटल काक बना दिया गया है।

अभी तक हम इस बुनियादी बात को तय नहीं कर पाए। हमें पता नहीं चल सका है कि कट्रोल हटाने से कीमतें घटती हैं या कट्रोल लगाने से कीमतें घटती हैं। इसका पता लगाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

लोहा हमारे देश के किसान की जान है। आप कहेंगे कि बार बार मैं किसान की बात करता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि सारे देश का ठेका एक आदमी नहीं उठा सकता है। हमको देखना होगा कि कौन ज्यादा आबादी में है और किनको जो कष्ट है वह सहन करना पड़ता है। जिस तरह से हमारे लिए रोटी जरूरी है उसी तरह से किसान के लिए लोहा जरूरी है, उसकी जिन्दगी के लिए जरूरी है। उसकी जिन्दगी में लोहे का एक बहुत बड़ा मुकाम है। दरांती जिससे फसल काटी जाती है, उससे लेकर ट्रैक्टर तक, आजकल के जमाने की जो नई ईजाद है, लोहे की जरूरत पड़ती है। ये सब किसान के सहारे हैं। दरांती की कीमत बढ़ गई है। खुरपी जिससे फसल निराई जाती है, उसके लिए लोहे की जरूरत पड़ती है। उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई है। फावड़ा जिससे खुदाई की जाती है उसमें लोहे की जरूरत पड़ती है। उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई है। जिससे फसल की गाहों को जाती है और जिसको हमारी तरफ फुरसा कहते हैं उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई है। जिससे जमीन को हमवार किया जाता है, जिससे जमीन को दबाया जाता है जब ढेले हो जाते हैं और जिसको कोरड़ा हमारी तरफ कहते हैं उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई है। जहां नहर नहीं है, जहां पंपियन व्हील होता है उसमें जो चेन लगी होती है व सारी की सारी लोहे की होती है। उसकी कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। उसमें जो बाल्टियां लगी होती हैं, जिनको टिंडिर कहते हैं और पचास-सौ एक एक चेन में लगी होती हैं उन बाल्टियों की कीमत दुगुनी और तिगुनी हो गई है। जहां पर पंपियन व्हील इस्तेमाल होते हैं वह किसान बेचारा क्या आबपाशी करेगा जब कि वह चेन खरीद नहीं सकता है। चूंकि वह बहुत महंगी हो गई है। जो बैलगाड़ी चलती है, उसके जो पहिये होते हैं वे लोहे के होते हैं। उसमें किसान अपने रिश्तेदारों को, अपनी बहू को लाता और ले जाता है। जो रेहड़ होता है वह भी लोहे का होता है। जिस

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

किस चीज का मैं जिक्र करूं। शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक उसकी जिन्दगी में लोहा एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं, जो कुछ हो गया है। जिस तरह से जिन्दगी के लिये सब से अहम चीजें चीनी हैं, सीमेंट है, कपड़ा है, दवा दारू है, उसी तरह से लोहा भी बहुत जरूरी है उसके लिए।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर लोहे की कीमतों को कम करने का कोई उपाय इस रेजोल्यूशन के जरिये निकल सके और उसकी कीमतें गिर जायें तो इस रेजोल्यूशन को मैं एक बड़ी नेमत समझूंगा। कीमतें कम करने के लिये मैं वजीर साहब से भी पुरजोर अपील करूंगा। देश को आज इस महंगाई ने खा लिया है। इसका सब से बड़ा शिकार गरीब आदमी है। अमीर आदमी का खयाल लेना है लेकिन बेचारे गरीब आदमी के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल है। मेरे भाई ने शहरों की बात की है, फैक्ट्रीज की बात की है। वह भी ठीक बात है। फैक्ट्रीज में भी लोहा लगता है। बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें लगती हैं जो कि लोहे की बनी होती हैं। मेरे भाई जो मकान बनाते हैं उनके पास जो मकान बनाने के हथियार होते हैं, जो औजार होते हैं, वे भी लोहे के बने होते हैं। जो लोहार होता है वह भी लोहा बड़ा इस्तेमाल करता है। उसके जितने औजार होते हैं लोहे के होते हैं। राज हो, मकान बनाने वाला हो, बढ़ई हो, मजदूर हो हर एक की जिन्दगी में लोहे को एक खास अहमियत है। यह हैसियत इसको सारे देश में हासिल है। लेकिन देहातों में लोहा खास तौर पर खास उन लोगों को जान है। वहां पर अस्सी परसेंट आबादी देश की रहती है। वहां चालीस करोड़ आदमी बसते हैं। इन चालीस करोड़ आदमियों में से बीस करोड़ किसान हैं।

जो दस करोड़ बचते हैं वे गरीब मजदूर हैं जिन को बैकवर्ड लोग कहा जाता है वे हैं। मैं कोई लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण नहीं दूंगा। मैं एक मोटी सी बात कहूंगा। आंकड़े मेरे दोस्त ने पेश कर दिये हैं। वह कहते हैं कि कंट्रोल बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिये। दूसरे मेरे साथी कहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिये। इकनामादियात की बात की जाती है। मैं देखता हूं कि बड़े बड़े जो इकतसादियात के माहिर हैं वे भी चौपट हो जाते हैं। वे एक फार्मूला बनाते हैं लेकिन जो उसके नतीजे निकलते हैं वे उलटे होते हैं। डिवैल्यूएशन हमने किया। किसी मकसद को ले कर किया। लेकिन उसका नतीजा कुछ और ही हो गया। खोदते हैं पहाड़ निकलता है चूहा। करते हैं कंट्रोल लगाने की बात या कंट्रोल हटाने की बात और समझते हैं कि महंगाई दूर होगी लेकिन मंहगाई और भी बढ़ती जाती है। अभी अभी कहा गया है कि डिकंट्रोल करने की वजह से कीमतें 21 परसेंट और पांच परसेंट बढ़ गई हैं। ये जो बढ़ी हैं वे तो बढ़ी ही हैं लेकिन कहीं कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वे पचास परसेंट और दस परसेंट और बढ़ जाय। मैं एक मोटी बात कहता हूं। जब कंट्रोल करते हैं तो मेरे दोस्त ने ठीक कहा है स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले ने, कि परमिट और कोटे का राज हो जाता है। लेकिन तसवीर के दूसरे रुख को भी आप देखें। जब कंट्रोल को हटाते हैं तो मोनोपोलिस्ट का राज हो जाता है। तब ब्लैक मार्केटिंग शुरू हो जाती है। चीजों को रोक कर रख लिया जाता है। ब्लैक बाजारी शुरू हो जाती है। यह पहले भी होती है और बाद में भी होती है। इसका क्या इलाज है। मैं बीच में हूं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किधर जाऊं। मैं कोई इकतसादियात का माहिर नहीं हूं। इकतसादियात के माहिरीन की बात यहां पर मुख्तलिफ वैचों से हुई है। मैं तो एक बात कहता हूं और वह यह है कि कीमतें गिरें। बहुत

ज्यादा कीमतें चढ़ गई हैं। गुजारा होना मुश्किल हो रहा है। आदमी को खाने को मिलता नहीं है। किस तरह से कीमतें गिर सकती हैं इसको हमें देखना होगा। अगर मेरे दोस्त इस रेजोल्यूशन के तहत कीमत गिराने की बात करते हैं और समझते हैं कि इसको मान लेने से कीमत गिरेगी तो मैं उनको एक तरह का बैनीफैक्टर समझूंगा। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कोई कदम ऐसा उठाया जाए जिससे कीमत गिरे। मैं अकेले लोहे की बात नहीं कहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जितनी जरूरियाते जिन्दगी की चीज हैं उनकी कीमत गिरें। उनको सरकार गिराये। मैं चाहता हूं कि कोई ऐसी स्टेचुटरी बाडी हो जो कीमतों को स्टेबिलाइज करने में आपकी मदद कर सके। आए साल कीमतों को स्टेबेलाइज किया जाए तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि उस माल उस कीमत से ज्यादा कीमत बढ़ने न पायें। कीमतों को मुकरर करते वक्त आप मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट को भी देख ल प्रोडक्शन कितना कितना होता है इनवैस्टमेंट कितनी होती है पैस उस पर कितना लजगता है इसको भी देख लिया जाए। लेकिन जब आप कीमतें मुकर्रर कर दें तो इसको भी आप देख कि उन कीमतों पर लोगों को चीजें मिलें और कीमतें बढ़ने न पायें। अगर जखीरा अंदोजी होती है तो जो लोग इसको करते हैं उनको आप गर्दन से पकड़ लें। मैं चाहूगा कि चीजों का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशिन ठीक हो। इस रोजोल्यूशन की स्पिरिट तो ठीक है। कीमतें बढ़नी नहीं चाहियें। लेकिन इसको अगर मान लिया जाए तो नताइज क्या होंगे, उनके बारे में मैं बहुत ज्यादा कनविंस्ड नहीं हूं। लेकिन जो उनके दिल की बात है स्पिरिट की जो बात उन्होंने कही है और यह कहा है कि गरीब आदमी तंग आ गए हैं लोहे की कीमत जो बढ़ है उसके कारण और डिकंट्रोल जो उसको किया गया है उसके कारण और जो इसके दिल को ठेस पहुंची है उसकी मैं कद्र करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रेजोल्यूशन की स्पिरिट को आप पकड़ें। यह जो मंहगाई है यह घुन की तरह शहर वालों को, देहात वालों को, किसान को, मजदूर को, गरीब को खा रही है। इसका आप कोई उपाय करें। इतना ही मैंकहना चाहता हू। मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हू कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted for this resolution was only one hour. That is already over. Rather, more than an hour has been taken for this. Does the House want to continue. There are a number of names still pending Members are sending chits.

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): There are other very important resolutions. If the time is extended, they will not be introduced. If you can assure the House that that the other resolution will be introduced, time can be extended.

Mr. Chairman: There are two more resolutions, but usually it is our practice that we stick to the time schedule. If you do not mind I might put this resolution to vote after the Minister has replied.

Shri S. S. Kothari: You do not allow us to speak at all.

जनसंघ को मौका नही दिया गया है। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के बाद हमारा दूसरा नम्बर है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : चेयरमैन साहब, अब वक्त आ गया है कि मिनिस्टर साहब, या गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर विचार करे कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि हमारे मुल्क में हर चीज की मसनूई कमी बता जाती है और मसनूई दिक्कत दिखाई जाती है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि 1956 में हमारे मुल्क में सिर्फ 59 मिलियन टन अनाज

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

पैदा हुआ और एक मिलियन टन बाहर से मगाया गया। उसके बाद यहां पर 90 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ। और मौजूदा पोजीशन यह है कि हमारे यहां 76 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ और हम करीब 7 मिलियन टन बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। आखिर क्या वजह है कि जब हमारे मुल्क मे जो अनाज की प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हुई और बाहर से भी ज्यादा अनाज मगाया जा रहा है, तब भी यहां पर भुखमरी और महगाई है। मिनिस्टर साहब हमको समझाये कि इन हालात मे भी हमारे मुल्क मे गल्ले की कमी और महगाई क्यो हुई। मै समझता हू कि इस मामले मे कही न कही अफसरो की कोई चाल है।

यही हाल लोहे का है। एक तरफ तो हम कारखाने पर कारखाने लगा रहे है और उन पर अरबो रुपये खर्च कर रहे है और दूसरी तरफ हम कह रहे हैं कि उसकी महगाई है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह पूछना चाहता हू कि आखिर इस बात की क्या वजह है कि एक तरफ तो प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो और और दूसरी तरफ कमी और महगाई हो।

सभापति महोदय मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर को कहूगा कि वक्त बहुत थोडा है, इसलिए वह मुख्तसर मे अपनी बात रख दे।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार मैं एक मिनट और लेना चाहता हू। आपने मुझ चार मिनट दिये हैं। मैं उससे ज्यादा नही लूगा।

मैं समझता हू कि कुछ लोग कुछ अफसर देशद्रोही है, जो इस सरकार को बहका रहे है और "विनाशकाले विपरीत बुद्धि" की बात इसपर लागू कर रहे हैं। वे कभी कम्यूनिस्टो को अपने हाथो मे खिलाते हैं और स्वतत्रताइट्स को अपने हाथो में खिलाते है। देखना यह है कि क्या वाकई हमारी प्रोडक्शन कम हो गई है या होर्डिंग की जा रही है या हमारे इन्तजाम में कोई कमी है या हमारी पालिसी दुरुस्त नही है। आज वक्त आ गया है कि गवर्नमेंट इस सारे मामले को एनालाइज करे कि यह मसनूई कमी क्यो आ जाती है, ये कीमतें मसनूई तौर पर क्यो बढ जाती है और इस देश को तबाह करती है।

आज मुझे दुख हुआ कि एक चीनी सिपाही ने पागलपन मे हमारे नौजवान और शानदार साथी, श्री मधु लिमये, ने यहां तक कह दिया कि दिल्ली मे चीन की हुकूमत है। इसकी वजह सिर्फ यह है कि फ्रस्ट्रेशन है—यह भी मसनूई फ्रस्ट्रेशन है।

Shri S. S. Kothari: On a point of order. What has that to do with the present discussion? What is the relevance?

सभापति महोदय आनरेबल मेम्बर देखें कि कहा स्टील का डीकंट्रोल और कहा चीनी सिपाही! इन दोनो बातो का आपस मे क्या ताल्लुक है?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार मैंने यह साबित करना चाहा है कि मसनूई कंट्रोल, मसनूई डीकंट्रोल, कीमतो मे मसनूई इजाफा, मसनूई कमी का दिखाना, यह सब मसनूई है और मेरे भाई, श्री मधु लिमये, का यह बीत कहना भी मसनूई है कि यहा चीन वालो की हुकूमत है।

: (اردو) شری عبدالغنی ڈار

[چیئرمین صاحب - اب وقت

کیا ہے - منسٹر صاحب یا کورنمنٹ

رہے ہیں اور دوسری طرف ہم کہہ رہے ہیں کہ اس کی مہنگائی ہے - میں گورنمنٹ سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر اس بات کی کیا وجہ ہے کہ ایک طرف تو پراڈکشن زیادہ ہو اور دوسری طرف کمی او مہنگائی ہو -

सभापति महोदय : मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर को कहूंगा कि वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है, इस लिये वह मुख्तसर में अपनी बात रख दें ।

<u>شری عبدالغنی دار</u> - میں ایک منٹ اور لینا چاہتا ہوں- آپ نے مجھے چار منٹ دئے ہیں - میں اس سے زیادہ نہیں لونگا -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کچھ لوگ- کچھ انٹرسٹ ڈیش دوشی ہیں - جو اس سرکار کو بہکا رہے ہیں اور وناش کالے ویپریت بدھی ؟؟ کی بات اس پر لاگو کر رہے ہیں - وہ کبھی کمیونسٹوں کو اپنے ہاتھوں میں کھلاتے ہیں اور کبھی سوتنتراوادیوں کو اپنے ہاتھوں میں کھلاتے ہیں - دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ کیا واقعی ہماری پراڈکشن کم ہو گئی ہے یا ہورڈنگ کی جا رہی ہے یا ہمارے انتظام میں کوئی کمی اس بات پر وچار کریں کہ آخر کیا کارن ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں ہر چیز کی مصنوعی کمی بتائی جاتی ہے اور مصنوعی دام دیکھائی جاتی ہے - میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۹۵۶ء میں ہمارے ملک میں صرف ۵۹ ملین ٹن اناج پیدا ہوا اور ۱ ملین ٹن باہر سے منگایا گیا - اس کے بعد یہاں پر ۹۱ ملین ٹن اناج پیدا ہوا - موجودہ پوزیشن یہ ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں ۷۲ ملین ٹن اناج پیدا ہوا اور ہم قریب ۷ ملین ٹن باہر سے منگا رہے ہیں - آخر کیا وجہ ہے کہ جب ہمارے ملک میں بھی اناج کی پراڈکشن زیادہ ہوئی اور باہر سے بھی زیادہ اناج منگایا جا رہا ہے - تب بھی یہاں پر مہنگائی اور مہنگائی ہے - منسٹر صاحب ہم کو سمجھائیں کہ ان حالات میں بھی ہمارے ملک میں غلے کی کمی اور مہنگائی کیوں ہوئی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس اس معاملے میں کہیں نہ کہیں انسانوں کی کوئی چال ہے -

یہی حال لوہے کا ہے - ایک طرف تو کارخانے پر کارخانے لگا رہے ہیں اور ان پر اربوں روپیہ خرچ کر

[شری عبدالغنی دلو]

ہے یا ہماری پالیسی دوست نہیں ہے۔ آج وقت آ گیا ہے کہ گورنمینٹ اس سارے معاملے کو ریالائز کرے کہ یہ مصنوئی کمی کیوں آ جاتی ہے۔ یہ قیمتیں مصنوئی طور پر کیوں بڑھ جاتی ہیں اور اس دیش کو تباہ کرتی ہیں۔

آج مجھے دکھ ہوا کہ ایک چھلی سپاہی کے پاکل پن سے ہمارے نوجوان اور شاندار ساتھی۔ شری مدھو لمیے۔ نے یہاں تک کہہ دیا کہ دہلی میں چین کی حکومت ہے۔ اس کی وجہ صرف یہ ہے کہ فرسٹریشن ہے۔ یہ بھی مصنوعی فرسٹریشن ہے۔

Shri S. S. Kothari: On a point of order. What has that to do with the present discussion? What is the relevance?

सभापति महोदय : आनरेबल मेम्बर देखें कि कहां स्टील का डीकंट्रोल और कहां चीनी सिपाही! इन दोनों बातों का आपस में क्या ताल्लुक है?

شری عبدالغنی دلو : میں یہ ثابت کرنا چاہتا ہے کہ مصنوعی کنٹرول۔ مصنوعی ٹیکنکرول قیمتوں میں مصنوعی اضافہ۔ مصنوعی کمی کا دکھانا۔ یہ سب مصنوعی ہے اور میرے بھائی۔ شری مدھو لمیے۔ کا یہ بات کہنا بھی مصنوعی ہے کہ پہلی چین والوں کی حکومت ہے۔]

Mr. Chairman: This is not the first time I hear him speak. When I was Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, I have seen him and we know each other very well and I know his ways of putting a case.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The economy has suffered sufficiently on account of the plethora of controls that plagued us for quite sometime. The results of this decontrol has been that a breath of fresh air was introduced and I am surprised that my friend Mr. Nambiar wants to put the clock back. Instead of proceeding more and more towards further decontrol of various commodities, he wants us to go back to controls and I am surprised at that. It is because of these controls that we have what has been lightly called the licence permit quota raj. The evils of state control are only too well-known and I need hardly elaborate the number of incidents which had been brought before the House during the Third Lok Sabha which related to the scandals with regard to the iron and steel ministry. Most of them were on account of these controls. Had there been decontrol, probably most of these scandals would not have arisen. Besides that corruption and nepotism are directly attributable to controls. Controls result in black-marketing and the consequence is that the money that goes underground and are in circulation as black money result not only in the loss of revenue because that income is not assessable to income tax; they result in loss to the State Governments also because sufficient taxes are not paid. Thus the whole atmosphere of the society is vitiated. We hear so many talks about the moral degradation and the whole society had been affected adversely because of declining moral values; to a great extent these are attributable to controls. Decontrol is a step in the right direction. If voluntary regulation is there as in the case of steel there is an incentive to industry to expand. A satisfactory return on

capital employed is necessary for expansion. The flow of investment capital into the steel industry has been facilitated and a number of concerns are coming up for producing alloy steels of various types. These concerns would not have come up if steel had not been decontrolled. Such a development is absolutely necessary because it leads to import substitution. If alloy steel is developed the other steels that are required for the manufacture of heavy commodities and even for the purpose of manufacturing armaments would be produced in this country. It would all lead to import substitution and that is the benefit that has come from steel decontrol. Besides the licensing procedures and permits involve considerable delays and they lead to slowing down in the flow of commerce and trade. The fixation of prices was entrusted to the joint plan committee. We have a statement here given by the Minister which says that since 1964, there was no substantial increase in prices but after May 1967 there has been some increase in certain cases ranging between 5 to 11 or 12 per cent. Compared to the increase in the price level as also the increase in costs, this is not much. There are three specific items where the prices had increased considerably. The galvanised corrugated sheets have increased by 29 per cent. I was told that zinc prices have gone up from Rs. 1,375 to Rs. 2,800 and that is the reason why it had gone up by 29 per cent. When I come to the other two items, there is a snag. The price of wheel and tyres had gone up by 20 per cent because I am told that this would result in lowering or reducing the losses that are suffered by the Durgapur steel plant. I come to a very important point. Basically what is happening today is that one of the prime causes of inflation in this country is the cremendous losses of resources that are taking place in the economy owing to the inefficient working of the public sector plants. What is happening is, that money is syphoned off by the Government through various taxes to the public sector, and there, firstly, the management money is not sufficient, and secondly, it is bring put into the public sector plants which are not earning sufficient return on capital employed. If you compare the plants, for example, of Hindustan Steel with the budgeted figures, it will be seen that the amount spent was probably more than one and a half times the scheduled amount. The result is that the depreciation and interest charges have gone up considerably and they enter into the price of the finished product and that is why the cost of steel is high.

So basically, if you have to reduce the cost of steel, you have to make these plants run efficiently. They must earn a proper return on the capital employed. They must earn sufficient profits and their cost of production must come down. That is the fundamental point without which you cannot hope to bring down steel prices, whether there is State control or State decontrol. Decontrol, I would say, has only done the economy considerable good.

This economy has been suffering considerably on account of the overcentralisation, statism and an excess or surfeit of controls. Even in Soviet Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia, they are drifting away from statism and overcentralisation, and that has done their economies a lot of good. I was talking the other day to the Yugoslav Ambassador; he said they are giving a greater amount of autonomy to their plants and factories, and from this, the economy as a whole has benefited and they are working more efficiently.

Prices tend to move together. If prices are to be restrained, production has to increase and for that purpose, increasing decontrol could do a lot of good to the economy because prices and wages move in a vicious circle. The increase in wages inevitably lead to an increase in steel prices also.

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

Now, to reduce wages and prices, we ultimately come to the same point namely, that production has to be increased. For that purpose, as I said, the economy has to let in a breath of fresh air to have more and more of decontrol so that the industry may not be placed in a straight-jacket and the industry may have the requisite incentive to expand, to develop and the investment capital may flow into fresh industrial ventures, so that production goes on increasing.

About the excise duty, I would like to make a point, and that is an important one, because in my opinion, it is a fallacy to asert that excise duties are anti-inflationary. The fact is that the excise duties are inflationary.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Just a minute, Sir, I am concluding. The excise duties enter into the cost of commodities and directly lead to increase in the price level. These excise duties have to be brought down, and that is only possible if the Government reduces its expenditure, utilises the money that it collects and siphons off from the private sector, utilise it properly and gets the maximum return on the capital employed.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): Sir, the resolution which has been moved by the hon. Member, Shri Nambiar, has two aspects of the question. One is that he does not favour decontrol, and the other is that he is concerned about price increase after decontrol. As far as the aspect of decontrol is concerned, I think except Shri Nambiar, practically all the Members, whether on this side of the House or on the other side of the House, who have come to speak on this occasion, have welcomed decontrol.

Shri Nambiar: I would welcome it provided the prices are reduced. I am only concerned about prices: decontrol or control, whatever it is.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I am glad Mr. Nambiar has at last realised that half of his resolution is not correct, and therefore now he is banking upon the other aspect of the question. As far as the question of decontrol of iron and steel is concerned, the House is well aware that before the Raj Committee's appointment, there was a lot of complaints about the Iron and Steel Controller's office, about the delays that were taking place and the basic consumer and the industries had to go from pillar to post to get their requirements of iron and steel. That in turn brought so many malpractices and other things. The result was twofold. The genuine consumer was not getting iron and steel and the demand was to some extent inflated, with the result that we had to import pig iron to the tune of 1·2 lakh tonnes from USSR a few years back.

When Mr. Subramaniam was the minister in charge, an expert committee, known as the Raj Committee, consisting of economists was appointed. That committee recommended that there should be gradual decontrol of iron and steel, that a Joint Plant Committee should be formed, that a priority committe in the steel ministry should be formed and that the products of the re-rolling industry should be decontrolled. After careful scrutiny of the report, the ministry came to the conclusion that most of the recommendations could be adopted and it would be better to do so. Therefore a Joint Plant Committee was formed. A priority committee was formed and non-flat products were decontrolled. All products of the re-rolling industry, of which Mr. Shah is one of the spokesmen here, were decontrolled. Although they were getting billets from the steel plants at controlled rates, yet the products of the re-rolling industry were decontrolled on the Raj Committee's recommenations. This worked very well.

In the second stage, we decontrolled billets, pig iron and also the thicker sheets. Only flat products which were scarce were left under control.

Later on a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Khadilkar, our present Deputy-Speaker, which went into the question thoroughly and examined the entire aspect of control and decontrol. The committee stated then the control was working in a manner which was very harmful and it was not resulting in proper supply of material to genuine consumers. The committee recommended gradual decontrol of the remaining varieties also Of course, they suggested certain things, which should be followed.

After decontrol, may be due to some recession also, the demand also went down. There was one aspect during the time of control The prices were quoted at a certain level But in spite of the control, black-market prices were there and the genuine consumers hardly received the goods expected from the Iron and Steel Controller's office It took a lot of time Even after taking time, nobody was certain, neither the Iron and Steel Controller nor the producer nor the consumer was certain that he would get the material required in time to produce the goods which he wants to produce. After decontrol we found that the prices of those commodities which were decontrolled at the first instance went down. About pig iron, the situation now is whereas at one time we had to import pig iron from Soviet Union, last year we have exported pig iron to the tune of 2.07 lakh tonnes bringing in a foreign exchange of Rs. 5 crores This is the situation after decontrol.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: The pig iron was exported before the decontrol was made on 1st May.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have already said that recession in certain industries had also resulted in surplus of pig iron. This qustion was furthr examined and we came to the conclusion that the Khadilkar Committee's recommendations should be further examined and we should try to decontrol the other commodities that remained.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that since 1—3-1964 no price increase was given to the steel industry except to the extent that the price increase was given to them on account of either excise duty or on account of freight increase. Previously the position was that before 1-3-1964 there was the problem of retention price and the steel industry used to be given a retention price on a cost-plus basis. The cost-plus basis was, whatever the cost of production on that cost of production 8 per cent profit was given to them. On the running capital they were given 5 per cent profit. Since 1-3-1964 the retention price problem has been done away with and partial decontrol has been introduced.

The House would realise that as far as comparable prices which have risen during this period are concerned, it would be interesting to note that whereas the price increase in steel industry works out on an average to something like 11 to 12 per cent, in the case of textiles during this period there has been an increase of about 19 4 per cent, in machinery, transport and equipment there has been increase of 20·6 per cent—I am quoting from the index numbers of the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* of January 1967—in fuel, power, light, and lubricants the increase is about 16.8 per cent, as far as raw materials are concerned the increase is 58·7 per cent and in respect of coal, steam coal etc , the increase is about 14 per cent Compared to these figures we have to see whether the increase that has been given to the steel industry now by the JPC is desirable or not.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: What is the price trend of consumers of these products?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I am giving the price increase in other industries compared to the steel industry because it was pointed out that in the steel industry there has ben a steep rise. The figures I have quoted show that this is not the case.

[Shri P. C. Sathi]

I quite agree that as far as the increase in certain categories like galvanised sheets is concerned the price increase is certinly much more and it is about 29 per cent. My hon. friend Shri Kothari gave the figures showing the increase in the price of zinc from Rs. 1375 per ton to Rs. 2800 per ton. On account of the increase in the price of zinc alone the increase in the price of corrugated sheets is Rs. 120 per ton. Apart from this what we should see is that Rs. 30 is the average increase on account of devaluation. The engineering industries which are doing exports are given a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 5 per ton. The position was actually this. Although corrugated sheets were said to be sold at Rs 1200 per ton, it is a known fact that corrugated sheets were not available to anybody in the open market even at Rs. 2200 to Rs. 2500 per ton. Now, Sir; what was the result? With this price of Rs. 1,200 the production went down for corrugated sheets. One reason is zinc was not available. The other reason was that the price of Rs. 1,200 was not giving proper dividend to the producers and, therefore, they were clamouring for an increase. The result was this. The production of galvanised sheets in 1964-65 was 1,46,000 tons. In the year 1965-66 it went down to 1,07,000 tons. In the year 1966, from January to December the production of galvanised sheets and GP sheets came to 49,300 tons. Out of these 49,300 tons most of this was being supplied to defence purposes with the result that corrugated sheets practically went out of the market and this caused great hardship to the peasant, to the consumer and to the various State Governments who were asking for special allotment of these corrugated sheets.

Now, after this increase, the production of corrugated sheets would increase, and that is why we have made arrangements to give 6,400 tons of zinc which will cover the production of about 1 lakh galvanised sheets of the producers. Besides this, since September the production of corrugated sheets would come to the average of 16,000 tons per month and we hope that at the rate of 1 lakh tons from TISCO and 80,000 tons from IISCO per year would start coming. This would naturally bring down the price of corrugated sheets, I am quite sure, and the prices which were before de-control, about Rs 2,500—even at that price it was not available—I am sure that from September onwards as soon as production picks up in the case of corrugated sheets, the increase in price of which is agitating the minds of the hon. Members, it would certainly be available round about the price increase which is given now, that is about Rs. 1,500 per ton. As compared to Rs. 2,500 this Rs. 1,500 would be more beneficial to the consumers.

Besides this we hope that the Rourkela steel plant would go into production from September onwards and it would be producing about 26,000 tons of corrugated sheets. So far as corrugated sheets are concerned, taking into account the existing capacity and the schemes for current expansion we hope that Rourkela steel plant would take care of production of corrugated sheets and GP sheets to the tune of 1,50,000 tons. Therefore, from this point of view, I can safely say that the production of corrugated sheets would increase from September onwards and we are quite sure that this would ease the situation.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: What about the products for which there is a glut in the market? How does the price increase help them?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The hon. Member is well aware of the market conditions. Till now there was a sellers' market which has now become a buyers' market. Then, whatever price the JPC will fix, they will have to come and sell according to the market conditions. What we have fixed is the price we would like to give the But we ' ve not debarred

them from charging a lesser price. Therefore, if there is a glut and if there is no buyer for their production then naturally they will have to reduce their prices. As the hon. Deputy Prime Minister said the other day, what was the position of cars at one time? They were being sold at a premium Now, it is the other way round. Therefore, if the market conditions are like that, then, even though JPC has fixed a price—he described JPC as....

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Cartel.

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, he has given the name cartel to JPC. I would not agree with the hon. Member, Shri Nambiar or Shri Shah, when they describe JPC as a cartel because of its constitution. Shri Nambiar said that JPC is influenced by the private sector steel plants. That is not the case. The Iron and Steel Controller is the Chairman of JPC Then, there are three representatives of Hindustan Steel in JPC. The private sector plants have got only two representatives. Besides these, there is the representative of the Railway Board.

Then, Shri Shah has thrown out a suggestion that apart from these people, there should be some representative of the consumers also. We would very much like to have them. But it would be very difficult for us to decide as to how many consumers we should consult. However, we shall take into consideration the suggestion which Shri Shah has thrown out. If there is any improvement possible, we shall try to do so.

As far as the JPC is concerned, I would like to say that as it is at present constituted it is not a cartel. As I said, the Iron and Steel Controller is represented on it. Then, there is a priority committee in the Steel Ministry which looks after the most important priorities. Then, there is a Railway Board's representative and there are three representatives of the public sector steel plants.

I am very sorry that Shri Shah has formed a very bad opinion about the public sector steel plants. Although that is not within the purview of this question, I would like to say that the public sector steel plants have helped the steel industry in this country. When the public sector steel plants came into being, a large block of investment was very high compared to TISCO and IISCO and certainly we were at a disadvantage, but I would like to say that without the public sector steel plants we would have been in difficulties.

As far as the question of exports is concerned, I would like to say that we would certainly like to export as much as possible. In the last year, it is true, the re-rolling industry has done very well and they have exported goods worth Rs. 7,61,00,000. I think. As far as the Government is concerned, we have tried to give them subsidy during that period. A subsidy of Rs. 1.5 crores was given to them, if I mistake not. Therefore they were able to export. This year we have received their representation and I may assure hon. Members that it is receiving our attention and we will try to see that the export industry does not suffer and that exports of prime steel as well as enginering goods continue.

We have taken these steps and we want to watch these steps. We are quite sure and hopeful that decontrol as it has come would prove quite useful and beneficial. I would request Shri Nambiar to withdraw the Resolution and if he does not do so, I would request the House to reject it.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I have patiently heard the arguments of the hon. Minister and I would only say that I am not a lover of controls; my purpose is not at all to impose controls but to focus attention on the fact that the rise in steel prices is most harmful. I would only quote the introductory passage in the Mahatab Committee Report which shows the importance of steel prices. It is not

[Shri Nambiar]

only the price of steel that counts but when steel price goes up it adds to the inflation and the whole country's economy is affected. That is a kingpin of the entire price structure. Here it is stated:—

> "Steel is one of the important sinews of industry. Stability of steel prices ensures stability in the prices of manufactures in particular and wholesale prices generally. It helps to contain inflation and stimulate growth. This is brought out very clearly in a recent study of steel prices in the United States".

which is one of the countries which does not believe in controls. It is in this field that the Government has allowed a steep increase. That is my complaint. And that was done after decontrol Therefore, naturally, I connected decontrol with the increase. But will the Government justify the increase? Shri Shah has clearly explained that there is scope for reduction in cost and that must be attended to. Without imposing such conditions on the producer the Government went to the extent of granting a steep increase which is harmful to the whole country's economy particularly today when in this country the economy is in a terrible crisis due to inflation. That is my complaint.

The Minister stated that there was no spectacular increase in the price of steel during the recent past. He is wrong. I think, he should have read the Mahatab Committee Report. Perhaps the brief given to him was either wrongly worded or wrongly read. Even the Mahatab Committee states on page 9:—

> "This Table discloses that the increase in ex-works price of steel has been more than the increase in regard to the four selected commodities. Another significant fact is that the ex-works price of steel has risen faster than the general level of prices.
>
> "As against an increase of 114 per cent in the ex-works price of steel between 1949 and 1965, the all Commodities Index of wholesale Prices showed an increase of only 68 per cent during the same period."

What else is require? The wholesale price of other commodities went up by only 68 per cent whereas here it went up by 144 per cent. Over and above that, you are granting another price increase This is exactly what is given in the report of 1965. The prices have gone up and this is excluding the excise duty; it is ex-works price. Therefore, here the increase is faster than the general increase in other commodities. It is still more dangerous and harmful to our economy. If it is a buyer's market, naturally, the prices are bound to go down. Why do you arers' the price from coming down and increase it by various other methods.

It is high time that the price of steel comes down in this country and inflationary tendencies are checked positively. The Government can do so because the Government has almost got a monopoly except a small portion being produced by the private sector Government should take courage in both hands and come forward to say that the prices are not going to go up now. Then only we can have a chance of saving our country from the economic crisis that we are in today

My purpose in moving this Resolution was to see that the Government goes in the right direction. About the J.P.C., I have no grouse against any individual in particular. But there, Mr. Shah was right in saying that you have not brought in a consumers' representative. The Khadilkar Committee Report subsequently says that they do not want to bring in a consumers' representative in it and that they want to give an open field to the producers. That is stated in that report. I have no time to read it out.

I submit that this is a very serious issue around which the country's whole future economy is revolving and I request that a fresh thought must be given to. We should take positive steps in the matter. I do not say that the control must come in with all the paraphernalia of appealling, writing petitions and all that. I am not for all that. But there should not be a clear line or a green signal in the name of decontrol given to the producer to do as he likes. That is very harmful. There is still scope for rethinking and I request that my Resolution may be put to a voice vote and I hope that the House will accept my Resolution.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I would just take a minute to explain what I said before. What I have said was that after 1.3.64, there was no increase except the increase allowed on account of increased freight charges or on account of excise duty. The figures are Rs. 373, Rs. 375 and Rs. 383.

As regards the Iron and Steel workers are concerned, I would like to give an assurance to Mr. Nambiar that we are taking care of them and wherever possible, we are trying to give them alternative employment. I hope he will think over it again and withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"This House disapproves the action taken by the Government in decontrolling steel and thereby causing steep rise in the price of steel."

The motion was negatived.

17.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

17.50 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: SCHEME FOR PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

Shri Bhagaban Das (Ausgram): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that as a measure to alleviate scarcity conditions in some parts of the country, the Government should immediately prepare a scheme for introduction of compulsory procurement of the entire surplus of foodgrains from the big producers and its uniform distribution throughout the country."

This subject has come up for discussion several times before this House.

In the Chief Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi from 8th to 11th April, 1967, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture promised to prepare a National Food Budget, but despite repeated demands on the floor of both the Houses of Parliament, such a Food Budget has not yet seen the light of the day.

In our country we find the strange spectacle of deficit States lying adjacent to surplus States and scarcity areas surrounded by surplus regions in the same surplus State. The surplus State of Madras and Andhra Pradesh are the neighbours of Kerala with 50 per cent deficit in its foodgrain production. Orissa, a surplus State, is adjacent to both Bihar and West Bengal and there are scarcity areas inside Orissa too. Madhya Pradesh is a surplus State with scaricity areas like Sarguja. The result is wide disparity in prices of the same commodity in adjoining areas belonging to two different States. The same wheat which sells for Rs. 30 per quintal in Punjab and Haryana is available in the western U.P. markets for such prices as Rs. 140 to 150 per quintal....

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): On a point of order. Two hours were allotted for another Resolution after this one. 1½ hours were taken by Mr.

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

Chagla's statement for no fault of the Mover of that Resolution. If it is not moved today, he will be deprived of moving this Resolution at all I would, therefore, request you to allow him to move his Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That cannot be done.

Now we have to attend another function. I would request the hon Member to resume his speech on the next occasion.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday.

17.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 19, 1967/Jyaistha 29, 1889 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Lg II—776(Al) LS—20-9-67—